ed with the capacities of the intellect, and the workings of the heart, and accuſtomed, in his theories, to mark, with the moſt delicate hand, the niceſt ſhades, both of genius and of the paſſions; yet, in judging of individuals, it ſometimes happened, that his eſtimates were, in a ſurpriſing degree, wide of the truth.

The opinions, too, which, in the thoughtleſſneſs and confidence of his ſocial hours, he was accuſtomed to hazard on books, and on queſtions of ſpeculation, were not uniformly ſuch as might have been expected from the ſuperiority of his underſtanding, and the ſingular conſiſtency of his philoſophical principles. They were liable to be influenced by accidental circumſtances, and by the humour of the moment; and when retailed by thoſe who only ſaw him occaſionally, ſuggeſted falſe and contradictory ideas of his real ſentiments. On theſe, however, as on moſt other occaſions, there was always much truth, as well as ingenuity, in his remarks; and if the different opinions which, at different times, he pronounced upon the ſame ſubject, had been all combined together, ſo as to modify and limit each other, they would probably have afforded materials for a deciſion, equally comprehenſive and juſt. But, in the ſociety of his friends, he had no diſpoſition to form thoſe qualified concluſions that we admire in his writings; and he generally contented himſelf with a bold and maſterly ſketch of the object, from the firſt point of view in which his temper, or his fancy, preſented it. Something of the ſame kind might be remarked, when he attempted, in the flow of his ſpirits, to delineate thoſe characters which, from long intimacy, he might have been ſuppoſed to underſtand thoroughly. The picture was always lively, and expreſſive; and commonly bore a ſtrong and amuſing reſemblance of the original, when viewed under one particular aſpect; but ſeldom, perhaps, conveyed a juſt and complete conception of it in all its dimenſions and proportions. In a word, it was the fault of his unpremeditated judgments, to be too ſyſtematical, and too much in extremes.

But, in whatever way theſe trifling peculiarities in his manners may be explained, there can be no doubt, that they were intimately connected with the genuine artleſſneſs of his mind. In this amiable quality, he often recalled to his friends, the accounts that are given of good La Fontaine; a quality which in him derived a peculiar grace from the ſingularity of its combination with thoſe powers of reaſon and of eloquence, which, in his political and moral writings, have long engaged the admiration of Europe.

In his external form and appearance, there was nothing uncommon. When perfectly at eaſe, and when warmed with converſation, his geſtures were animated, and not ungraceful; and, in the ſociety of thoſe he loved, his features were often brightened with a ſmile of inexpreſſible benignity. In the company of ſtrangers, his tendency to abſence, and perhaps ſtill more his conciouſneſs of this tendency, rendered his manner ſomewhat embarraſſed;—an effect which was probably not a little heightened by thoſe ſpeculative ideas of propriety, which his recluſe habits tended at once to perfect in his conception, and to diminiſh his power of realizing. He never ſat for his picture; but the medallion of Taſſie conveys an exact idea of his profile, and of the general expreſſion of his countenance *.

The valuable library that he had collected he bequeathed, together with the reſt of his property, to his couſin Mr David Douglas, Advocate. In the education of this young gentleman, he had employed much of his leiſure; and it was only two years before his death, (at a time when he could ill ſpare the pleaſure of his ſociety,) that he had ſent him to ſtudy law at Glaſgow, under the care of Mr Millar;—the ſtrongeſt proof he could give of his diſintereſted zeal for the improvement of his friend, as well as of the eſteem in which he

* From this the engraving perfixed is taken.

held the abilities of that eminent Profeſſor.

The executors of his will were Dr Black and Dr Hutton, with whom he had long lived in habits of the moſt intimate and cordial friendſhip; and who, to the many other inſtances which they had given him of their affection, added the mournful office of witneſſing his laſt moments.

SOME ACCOUNT OF ARTHUR YOUNG, ESQ.

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

FEW writers have rendered ſuch eſſential ſervices to their country as the gentleman now under our conſideration, whoſe life has been devoted to the moſt uſeful purſuits; but whoſe reward has not been equal to what might have been expected from the liberality of an opulent nation, and the advantages derived from his labours.

From an account publiſhed by himſelf, in a moment of depreſſion, in a very uſeful work, entitled, "Annals of Agriculture," we learn, that he was born at Bradfield, and deſcended from a good family, which had reſided on that ſpot very near two hundred years, none of whom, except his father, had any thing to depend on but his land. He was a younger brother. About the year 1761 he began his farming purſuits upon the lands he at preſent occupies. "Young, eager, and totally ignorant," he ſays, "truſting to a bailiff, who, I conceive now, merited no confidence, either for honeſty or ſkill, it was not ſurpriſing that I ſquandered much money under golden dreams of improvements; eſpecially as I contracted a thirſt for experiment, without the knowledge of what an experiment demands, and which a ſeries of proofs alone can give. In a few years a declining purſe, with ſome domeſtic diſputes, from the mixture of families, and the prudent caution of one of the beſt of mothers, to whoſe memory my heart would be dead were it not to beat with a more than grateful remembrance, all together induced me to remove from Bradfield."

He then hired Sampford Hall, in Eſſex; but before he had taken poſſeſſion, was obliged to relinquiſh his agreement, from a diſappointment in the loan of ſome money he had expected. Failing in this plan, he travelled about in ſearch of a proper farm, and in the courſe of his journies laid the foundations of ſome of his Tours. He at length fixed in Herefordſhire, where he reſided nine years, making a great number of experiments, which have ſince been publiſhed.

Mr Young then returned to Bradfield, and his mother died ſoon after. By her death he came into poſſeſſion of the eſtate he at preſent holds; and his loſs of ſo excellent a parent he has regretted in very pathetic terms, ſuch as do honour to his feelings as a man.

The writings of our author were at firſt extremely ſucceſsful, which induced him, as he candidly acknowledges, to write and print a great deal too much and too faſt; being however in a good meaſure led to this by numerous applications from various perſons, requeſting him to give that attention to certain ſubjects, which ought to have been more coolly conſidered. When we conſider the manner and variety of Mr Young's works at the time he refers to, his obſervation will excite but little ſurprize. Many of theſe works, however, are intitled to praiſe in ſome reſpects, and he himſelf excepts from his own cenſure his Tours, which have ſtood, and he truſts will remain, on a ſounder foundation. "To them," he ſays, "I may, with a vanity perhaps ſomewhat excuſable, aſſert, that the agriculture of this kingdom owes much; and that many of the improvements now practiſed with the greateſt ſucceſs, may be dated from the publication of thoſe journies, ſo often plundered rather than quoted, without a mark or atom of acknowledgement."

In the years 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779, he went his journies to Ireland, and reſided at one time more than a year in

in the county of Cork, arranging and letting part of the estate of Lord Viscount Kingsborough. Of the account of these journies he says, "I have not much apprehension; though the success in relation to profit was nothing, yet it will stand its ground, and, I trust, merit, in some small degree, the most flattering encomiums it has received in many parts of Europe." In consequence of that work 40,000 l. a-year was saved to the public on the inland carriage of corn, as Parliament immediately adopted his ideas.

In 1784 he began "Annals of Agriculture," a work of great merit, as a repository of authentic and valuable information on the agriculture of this and other kingdoms. This work is still continued, and we cannot but agree with the author, that it may be cited as a proof of culpable inattention in country gentlemen, in clergy who farm, and in opulent tenantry, that they do not give better encouragement to such a work.

On an invitation from Monsr. Lazowski to accompany him and Count de la Rochefoucauld to the Pyrenees, Mr Young was induced to make his first journey into France in the year 1787. He returned to England in the winter, and continued some time in London attending to the Wool Bill, then before the Parliament. He then made his second tour, and in 1789 finished his travels. In the course of this journey, to use his own words "I was greatly tempted to settle in France. In a fine part of the Bourbonnois, which possesses a climate equal to any in that kingdom, I met with a compact enclosed estate, of near 4000 acres, situated on the great road from Paris to Lyons, and near Moulines, the capital of the province; the chateau and offices complete and well built; the garden excellent: twenty acres of vineyard, the wine, both red and white, so good, that I wished for them in my cellar at Bradfield; fishpools formed by streams banked in the vales, so considerable as to yield the chateau a constant supply, and a revenue of forty guineas a year, by sale to Paris; but above all the rest the whole estate, consisting of turnip-land adapted to a profitable Norfolk course for sheep; though yielding at present to the proprietor for the half share of the produce no more than 2 s. 6 d. per acre, notwithstanding he is at the expence of providing all the live stock. I could have made the purchase without money, by a rent-charge of 500 l. a-year; timber to a considerable value (very fine oak,) the furniture of the chateau, and the cattle of the whole estate, 900 sheep, seventy cows, and eighty oxen, &c. all given into the bargain. I have not a doubt but that I should in five years have quadrupled the annual value; but the Revolution and the state of the kingdom were too much in my head; my family would have been alarmed, and probably unwilling to go to France. I left the province, therefore, not convinced that I was turning my back on one of those opportunities that rarely present themselves. Living in ease and even affluence in a fine climate, could not but in my mind form an agreeable prospect, when contrasted with the narrow, cramped, and anxious situation to which I was doomed on my return to England."

The next year we find Mr Young oppressed with illness, acquired in a farming expedition, and writing the account from which the foregoing particulars are extracted, and in a frame of mind not well disposed to view his situation with any degree of satisfaction. Since that period he has published an account of his "Journies through France," a work uniting usefulness and entertainment, and which we believe has succeeded better than he apprehended in his desponding moments. He has also been appointed Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and has published some very seasonable and satisfactory pamphlets on the French Revolution, which, we trust, have been attended with great advantage to the nation. In consequence of these exertions he has, as might be expected, been very liberally abused by the abettors of faction.

If

If no other benefit had refulted from his "*Example of France a Warning to Britain*," than being unqueftionably the origin of the Yeomanry Cavalry at prefent eftablifhed in the kingdom, it would by this alone be entitled to refpect.

It will afford but little encouragement to public fpirit to hear from Mr Young the following complaint, which we hope he will not have caufe to perfevere in, and with which we conclude this account. "When I adopted agriculture as the purfuit of my life, and as a mean of effecting better things than the culture of a little farm would allow, I fhould have been inftructed, for I was too young: knowing, that it being a merely ufeful art, abfolutely unconnected with the decoration or with the pleafures of human life, nothing could ever be done in it. Inftead of really and actively attempting to accomplifh what I have aimed at, if it had been my good fortune to have been able to prefent fuch a feries of labours, in tolerable colours, by means of the pallet, or compofed good mufic, the tafte of the age would have convinced me of the propriety of my choice. Arts fo agreeable fecure patronage and fortune; but to do what others only defcribe, is the road to neglect and indigence. But much better than all this, had I been born and educated behind the counter of fome grocer or draper in a borough town, where legiflators are elected by a few votes, my merit would then have been confpicuous and acknowledged, and the fair gale of profperity would have blown fteadily in my ftern."

ANECDOTES, &c.

THE PARROT.

AMONG the numbers who were facrificed to the barbarous caprices of Lebon (who has been emphatically called the *Executioner of the North*) fome were put to death upon pretence fo trivial, that nothing can perhaps furnifh a ftronger proof of the abfolute, the unblufhing tyranny he exercifed, than the daring effrontery with which he infulted the underftanding, as well as the feelings of the people, in the motives he alleged for inflicting the punifhment of death.

An old and gallant officer formerly Marquis of Vicfville, had retired to end his days in privacy, at a folitary fpot called Steenmonde, in the department of the North. To this retreat he was accompanied by his daughter, an only child, who watched over the infirmities of his advanced age with unwearied tendernefs, and whofe filial piety fhed a ray of happinefs on thofe years which have no pleafure in them. This venerable old man, and his amiable daughter were the objects of general refpect and eftcem. But virtue, which was a tacit reproach to the monfters who then devaftated this unfortunate country, was as offenfive to them as the light of day to the fullen bird of darknefs. It happened that this family had, for twelve years paft, been in poffeffion of a parrot, whom different perfons had taught its mimic leffons. The eftate of the Marquis was fituated on the limits of the German empire; part of his grounds belonged to that territory, and the parrot had been inftructed to cry "Vive l'empereur!" and alfo to call the "petit Louis," the name of a young child who lived in the houfe. The agents of Lebon received intelligence, that thofe forbidden words had been uttered by the parrot; the bird was denounced, feized as a criminal of importance, and depofited in the houfe of a revolutionary commiffary, where the feathered culprit repeated the guilty founds. The tidings fpread through the city, of the arreft of an audacious counter-revolutionary parrot, who boldly cried "Vive le roi!" and who, it was aflerted, had even carried his effrontery to fuch a length as to exclaim, "Vivent les preties!" Vivent les nobles!" So far we may fmile at the abfurdities of our tyrants; but that difpofition is converted into

into feelings of indignant horror, when we learn that an act of accuſation was immediately iſſued againſt M. Vieſville, his daughter, and her waiting-woman, who were dragged from their retirement, and led before the revolutionary tribunal.

The jury unanimouſly declared that thoſe perſons were convicted of being the authors or accomplices of a conſpiracy againſt liberty and the French people; and of unlawful reſiſtance to revolutionary and republican government; having aſſiduouſly taught a parrot to utter the deteſtable phraſe of "Vive le roi! Vive l'empereur! vivent nos pretres! et vivent les nobles!" and, by ſo doing, having provoked the re-eſtabliſhment of royalay and of tyranny; for which reaſons they were condemned to die.

The old man ſummoned all his fortitude, and went to the ſcaffold with the calmneſs of innocence; often lifting up his head, which was bowed down with age, to gaze upon his admirable daughter, who met death with the ſame courage, and who ſeemed to forget her own ſituation in that of her beloved parent.

Such are the crimes which cannot but excite horror in thoſe who have lived at a diſtance from their ſanguinary influence, but the reflection on which, to thoſe who have been witneſſes of their enormity, renders exiſtence hateful.—Such are the monſters into which men are transformed by unlimited power; whether arrayed in imperial purple, and ſurrounded by pretorian guards; or wearing for a diadem a *jacobin cap*, and followed by an executioner and a *revolutionary* jury.

From Miſs Williams' Letters.

Opinion and belief are influenced by many things totally unconnected with the object, that our opinion of human wiſdom never ought to riſe very high. Opinion and belief, ſays Lord Kaimes, are influenced by affections as well as by propenſity. The noted ſtory of a fine lady and a curate viewing the moon through a teleſcope, is a pleaſant illuſtration: "I perceive, ſays" the lady, "two ſhadows inclining to each other; they are certainly two happy lovers."—"Not at all replied the curate, "they are two ſteeples of a cathedral!"

Algebraical characters have generally paſſed with the vulgar for the inſtruments of magic. Soon after the art of printing was known at Paris, ſome one undertook to print Euclid's elements. The workman employed, obſerving that it contained a number of ſquares, circles, triangles, &c. imagined that it was a book of ſorcery, intended for raiſing the devil, who, for ought he knew, might fetch him away in the midſt of his work; he therefore declined it; but his maſter inſiſted on his perſevering. The poor fellow, believing that they were determined on his deſtruction, was ſo terrified, that, deaf to reaſon and his confeſſor, he died of the fright a few days after.

The vanity and folly of placing our affections on grandeur have been judiciouſly expoſed in a great variety of moral and religious writings. There is ſcarcely, however, any thing of the kind ſhorter or better than theſe four lines of Butler, the author of Hudibras, in one of his poſthumous poems;

'Our nobleſt piles, and ſtateſieſt rooms,
Are but outhouſes to our tombs;
Cities, though e'er ſo great and brave,
But mere warehouſes to the grave."

The fondneſs of moſt people for fine clothes, and the contempt they have for tailors, are contradictions not more eaſily reconciled than their fondneſs for the ſtage, and yet their averſion to any connection with players. The beſt reconciler is perhaps that given by Butler, in one of his proſe eſſays. "All men, (ſays he) love and admire fine clothes, but ſcorn and deſpiſe him that made them, as princes approve of treaſon, but hate the traitors."

THE

THE DELUSIONS OF THE HEART.——A TALE.

CONCLUDED FROM P. 16.

ONE ſtill evening, while the ſun was ſetting, they had ſtrayed to the foot of the adored cliff; and ſeating themſelves beneath it, Bentinck began to expatiate on the charms of the declining orb. Finding his ſpirited encomium not replied to, or obſerved by his companion, he turned towards her, and beheld her holding a paper in her hand, while her eyes rained down with a torrent of tears.

"Miranda!" exclaimed he; ſhe raiſed her head, and recollecting ſhe was beheld, hid her face haſtily with both her hands. "Allow me the privilege of friendſhip,"—ſaid Bentinck, taking up the paper ſhe had dropt.—Miranda replied only by a loud ſob: he opened it, and read, written apparently in a diſordered hand, theſe lines to Miranda:

O! my Miranda, if the woes
Of Effex wound thy lov'd repoſe,
Ah! baniſh from thy virgin breaſt
Aught what diſturbs that boſom's reſt;
But O! beneath the lowering ſky,
Sleepleſs and ſad, uncouched I lie.
Frantic, thy name I oft repeat,
And kiſs the printings of thy feet.
In vain for eaſe, for peace, I rave,
Peace can be mine, but in the grave.
O! my Miranda! when this heart
Shall beat no more, and ceaſe to ſmart,
When ſtretch'd in death, this form is laid,
When my laſt mournful couch is laid,
Amid the flowers that deck my bier,
Say, will you ſhed one woe-fraught tear?
Ah! come then, Death, and ceaſe this ſtrife,
O! end his grief, with Effex's life.

Bentinck turned pale, and ſpeechleſs gazed upon the reclining head of Miranda, who firſt broke ſilence, by ſaying with a tremulous accent, "Now, my friend, you ſee the extent of my wretchedneſs; I am loved by one who believes I hate him, and flies my preſence, becauſe my eyes were not ſo ſoon opened as his were.—O! Plantagenet! beneath the ſhade of thoſe trees which crown this cliff, and whoſe wind toſſed boughs conſigned this treaſure to my hands, did you alas! did you ſpend that laſt wretched night? did not my heart appear to thee cold and inſenſible? Ah! it was too ſuſceptible for its own peace!"

Bentinck, during theſe incoherent expreſſions, ſat ſilent: at laſt he aſked her the cauſe of ſuch myſterious behaviour: twilight had obſcured the ſky; and the preturbed beauty, gathering courage from its gloom, ventured, in broken accents, to diſcloſe the whole narrative of Plantagenets ill-ſtarred paſſion. Bentinck replied in the ſoft blandiſhments of friendly condolence, and faithfully promiſed to invent ſome means whereby Effex might be brought to return to Hundſon caſtle. In the mean time Lady Hundſon was planning ſchemes for the deſtruction of her too innocent child. The ſudden departure of Effex Plantagenet had alarmed her; and ſetting her imagination to work, ſhe fancied that it could be for no other reaſon, than to prepare every thing for the carrying away of Miranda. Full of this idea, ſhe ſought for her huſband, and aſſuming the utmoſt appearance of maternal fondneſs, began a long diſcourſe, wherein ſhe repreſented the beauties and virtues of his daughter in the ſtrongeſt light; expreſſing the fervor with which ſhe had hoped to behold her united to ſome one, whoſe rank and fortune might not only be equal but ſuperior to her own; and then with the tears of a crocodile, and faultering voice, concluded with ſaying "ſuch joys were never for her, as ſhe ſaw too plainly, that the affections of his child were caſt away upon Effex Plantagenet,—he, whom neither his ſtation in life, or character, could entitle to ſuch a preference." His Lordſhip, alarmed, tenderly conjured her to give him an account of the proofs which had convinced or ſtaggered her. After many earneſt entreaties ſhe complied with his requeſt, bidding him call to mind their frequent meetings in the lonelineſs of night—their being never happy but when together—and laſtly, the abrupt departure of Effex, which ſhe was certain was only done

done to facilitate the execution of their plan of eloping.

All theſe circumſtances corroborating together, worked in the mind of his Lordſhip, (whoſe temper reſembled the tempeſt, that which is the longeſt of brewing, is always the moſt formidable) and raiſed ſuch a commotion, that burſting out into a perfect hurricane, he ordered his daughter to appear before him. She was ſought for, and obeying his mandates, as ſhe always did with pleaſure; entered the apartment to behold him darting flames from his eyes, and fury from his lips.—"Ungrateful wretch," cried he, as ſhe came forward, "Is this the return of all my fondneſs? does thy viperiſh heart baſely, and cunningly contrive with the calm malice of a demon, what will be the means of ſhortening my exiſtence? Have I not a thouſand times expreſſed my hopes of ſeeing you united to a ſplendid and powerful houſe? And wilt thou wantonly cruſh all my projects by flying with a pauper, a Plantagenet?—But, if thou doſt, the heavieſt curſe a parent's aching and incenſed heart can forge, light on thy diſobedient head! here, in the face of heaven, I denounce, and breathe the deepeſt execrations upon thee if ever——" "Oh ſtay my father! my ever-revered father!" cried the horror-ſtruck innocent, ſinking at his feet. "Oh! do not breathe curſes upon one who never ſwerved in thought nor deed from her duty! hear me!"—"I will not, (interrupted her father) I will not, leſt you add to your guilt that of deceiving me—you are going to elope with Plantagenet—I know it." "By my every hope of future comfort" (exclaimed Miranda with ſtreaming eyes,) "I never once harboured ſuch a thought!"—"wretched creature!" cried her father, breaking from her eager graſp—"I behold you with horror! have I a child ſo loſt to every ſenſe of virtue! away from my ſight, and I charge you—if you yet dread a parent's curſe, never to appear before me again."—As he ſaid it, he flew from her, followed by his lady.—"Mother! my compaſſionate mother!" ſobbed out Miranda,—"your tender heart will liſten to the atteſtations of my innocence—you too will not curſe a child, who loves you more than all the world!"—"loſt creature!" was all ſhe uttered as ſhe diſengaged herſelf from her clinging arms, and ruſhed out of the room.

Miranda raiſed herſelf from the ground, and ſtaring wildly about her, ſeemed to regard every thing that had paſſed as a viſion: at laſt, awakening from her ſtupor, ſhe exclaimed—"I am a wretch indeed!—a friendleſs fatherleſs wretch!—my mother! O my father, never more to behold you—whither ſhall I go?—who will receive a guilty creature whoſe touch is pollution, and who is labouring beneath the weight of a parent's malediction?—but, I will fly: this face, once loved, ſhall never obtrude itſelf, to diſturb their peace.—And while I am ſinking under the oppreſſion of want and miſery—O! may the heart of my father, never experience one reproachful pang!"—A ſhower of tears ſtopped her utterance, and ſeeking her own apartment, ſhe penned a haſty letter to William Bentinck, acquainting him with the preceding ſcene—her determination to leave Hundſon—and requeſting him to aſſiſt her in her reſolves. This ſhe ſent by her own maid, who delivered it to Bentinck, juſt as he was entering from a walk.—The moment he had read it, he flew to her apartment, and found her in all the agonies of grief, which he kindly endeavoured to ſoothe, by aſſuring her of his conſtant and unſhakable friendſhip. Miranda could only thank him by her tears, and all that ſhe could utter was—"Oh! let us fly William! let us leave this ſtill dear habitation!" "Firſt allow me to intercede with his Lordſhip—where will you fly to my dear Miranda?"—"To any place whereever you will take me, for I am too ſenſible that my father is inexorable."—Bentinck aſked if ſhe was ready to go that inſtant? and being anſwered in the

the affirmative, they quitted the caſtle: Miranda taking along with her nothing but two miniatures, one of her father, the other of his wife. When herſelf and companion had reached the top of an eminence from whence ſhe could take her laſt view of Hundſon—ſhe turned herſelf ſorrowfully towards it, and exclaimed in the bitterneſs of her heart —"Dear and ever beloved walks! from my earlieſt infancy until now, ſay, did I ever wander beneath your ſhades with a guilty heart? were ever you witneſs to other vows, than thoſe of friendſhip between Miranda and Plantagenet? O! Eſſex! Eſſex! where art thou now?" —It was in vain that Bentinck tried to ſoothe the anguiſh of her boſom: ſhe wept inceſſantly, until reaching the town they ſought for, ſhame obliged her to wipe away the ſtreaming tears, leſt the prying eye of curioſity ſhould diſturb her with its impertinence.

Bentinck procured a poſt chaiſe, and ſeating her, and a truſty female ſervant, who was recommended to her by the landlady of the inn, (for, from prudence, they had agreed that he ſhould not accompany her); he gave orders for the poſt-boy to drive to Holyhead, from whence ſhe intended to take ſhipping for Ireland, as they had ſettled that to be the place of her retirement. Miranda graſped his hand, and ſhedding a torrent of tears over it, half frantic, bid him aſſure her father of her moſt dutiful love.

Bentinck's eyes gliſtened with manly tears, he preſſed her hand in ſilence; and giving her a pocket-book, wherein he had before told her, was his addreſs; quitted the chaiſe. Miranda ſunk back on the ſeat in ſpeechleſs agony: every tender idea recurred to her mind:—her father's once doting love; —her happineſs;—Plantagenet's enraptured converſation; and the delicate friendſhip of William Bentinck; all ruſhed upon her with ſuch violence, that unable to bear the recollection, ſhe burſt into a flood of tears, and remained half her journey ſenſeleſs with her woes. The next morning ſhe arrived at her place of deſtination, and the packet luckily being ready to ſail, ſhe took her place and removed into it. There, on opening her pocket-book, ſhe found that the generous Bentinck had incloſed a ſhort letter to her, begging her to accept, what he took the liberty of preſenting, a note for one hundred pounds, and entreating, that upon any neceſſity ſhe would apply to him for more; concluding with reſpectfully requeſting that ſhe would write to him, and addreſs her letters to his father's houſe.

The packet, with a fair wind reached Ireland. In a few hours ſhe landed, and taking a coach, drove to Dublin, where, tired with fatigue, ſhe procured a bed at the inn, and retired to ſleep.

Here, to augment her misfortunes, the ſervant, whom ſhe had brought with her from England, became acquainted with a needy villain, who, under the appearance of a gentleman, prayed upon the fortunes of others. He profeſſed an ardent and diſintereſted love for the girl; who, wild for the title of a gentleman's wife, and dazzled by the happy ſplendour that ſeemed attached to it, met him half way in all his advances. After firſt making himſelf ſure of her heart, he began to interrogate her concerning the property of her miſtreſs; and he ſoon heard, that ſhe poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſum of money, which ſhe kept depoſited in her pocket-book. The maid had conceived it to be far more than it really was; and allured by the ſpecious inſinuations of her villainous lover, who laid before her the impoſſibility of marrying her without any fortune; "not but that poverty with her would be a happineſs;" yet his relations would diſcard him for ever, and take from him the only means he had of making life comfortable: were it but two thouſand pounds, it would have a better appearance than nothing, and might be forgiven. Deceived by theſe hints, ſhe came to the reſolution of robbing her miſtreſs. She did ſo,

when

when ſhe was aſleep; and bore off to her lover the money and the direction to Captain Bentinck.

It was not long before Miranda became conſcious of her wretchedneſs. The girl's precipitate departure alarmed her, and looking for her pocket book, her fears were confirmed; it was gone. She poſſeſſed only five guineas in the world; to Bentinck ſhe could not apply, ſhe knew not where to direct; and if ſhe did, ſhe could not be capable of ſuch ſhameleſs avidity. She came to the determination of inſtantly quitting the place ſhe then reſided in, and of retiring to a cheaper and more ſecluded ſpot.

Agreeable to this reſolve, ſhe bade adieu to Dublin, and with a ſmall bundle in her hand, wandered into its environs, unknowing whither ſhe ſtrayed. At laſt, finding herſelf wearied and faint, ſhe entered a little neat cabin, and humbly inquired, if they could let her have a ſingle room, for which ſhe would thankfully pay. The woman replied in the affirmative, and ſhewed her a ſmall, very ſmall room, which ſhe was to have at a moderate rate. Here Miranda took up her abode, and ſpent day after day, week after week, in fruitleſs lamentations, which, by degrees, wore her delicate frame almoſt to a ſhadow.

One day, as ſhe was ſtraying through the romantic walks of the Dargle, her attention was arreſted by hearing a voice, in accents low and tremulous, uttering theſe words:—"Does heaven canopy a wretch ſo miſerable as I am?—Ah! no, adverſity has not a pang ſo exquiſite, as is the leaſt of mine.—Fortune! that fortune for which I ſo earneſtly prayed, is rendered but to make me the more miſerable.—O! I could cavern me in the remoteſt point of the globe, and wear out an exiſtence that is anguiſh itſelf.—"Miranda!—Miranda!"—Miranda! echoed Miſs Hundſon in a loud ſhriek, that led the ſpeaker to her; who in a moment, held her in his arms.—"Plantagenet!"—"Miranda!" was all they could utter. She beheld Plantagenet, but oh! how changed! His eyes ſtill preſerved their luſtre; but it was the eager brilliancy of phrenzy. His beautiful brown hair, was hanging down his back in wild diſorder, and his whole figure expreſſed grief, almoſt deſpair. Recovered from the firſt emotions of diſtracted joy, Miſs Hundſon related the progreſs of her misfortunes; and entreated him to inform her what had been his fate ſince the fatal moment of ſeparation.

"When I left you (ſaid he) I paſſed the remainder of the night in diſtraction, not knowing whither I ſhould go; it rent my heart the thought of leaving you; but for your peace of mind, I at laſt determined to ſet off for Sedgethorp, (the ſeat of a diſtant relation) as it was the fartheſt from the country that contained you. Here my relation, who was upon a ſick bed, treated me with the greateſt love. He bleſſed the chance that had ſent me to cloſe his eyes. I remained with him ſome weeks; at laſt heaven took him to itſelf; and how was I ſurpriſed, when I found that he had left me ſole heir to his eſtate—an eſtate of ſix thouſand a-year! All my dreams of poſſeſſing my Miranda recurred to my mind: I wiſhed, I hoped, that you loved me; and then my want of fortune could no longer be the bar to my happineſs. I ſet off for the caſtle, a fortnight after the interment of my benefactor. There I was received with aſtoniſhment, almoſt amounting to rudeneſs: his Lordſhip taxed me with the baſe deſign of ſtealing away his daughter; and ſaid, he was certain that ſhe fled to my protection. I ſolemnly denied every article, and by the diſtraction that was viſible in my behaviour, when I was told of your departure, I ſtaggered his belief, and he curſed his credulity and cruelty a thouſand times, which had led him to treat a worthy child in ſo barbarous a manner. In the mean while, his wife, unhappy woman! having been accuſed by

Lord Hundſon, in one of his furious moments, of alienating his affections from you, flung herſelf into ſo violent a rage in denying the charge, that her reaſon forſook her.—Avenging heaven! how juſt are thy ways!—And ſhe laid open the whole of a heart, wicked from the weakneſs of her head."

Here he was interrupted by the ſobs of his fair auditor, who hid her face with one hand, and ſhed a torrent of tears. He would have ſtopt; but, at her repeated aſſurances, of its not affecting her to an injury, he proceeded thus:

"Lord Hundſon, convinced of mine, and your innocence," (for ſhe confeſſed that the whole of her conduct was actuated by piqued pride and rejected love) "gave way to the wildeſt phrenzy: he adverti[illegible] for you; he ſent people to ſearch: and at laſt meeting with Captain Bentinck, he told all that you know; but expreſſed his fears of your ſafety, from your never having written to him. Finding that your deſtination was Dublin, I flew to Ireland; I ſought every where; I paſſed ſleepleſs nights, and fatiguing days, in ſearch of my dear, my idoliſed Miranda. I was wandring in theſe walks, determined to ſeek in every houſe to inquire of every one for ſome intelligence of you, when the well known echo of your ſeraphic voice, called me to joy unutterable."

He ceaſed, and gazing ardently on her pallid features, gave her an impaſſioned though delicate preſſure to his faithful boſom. "Plantagenet!" ſaid Miranda, raiſing up her ſtreaming eyes—"Where is my beloved father? Where my unhappy mother in-law?"—Safe! Safe, my ever-adored maid; ſafe in Hundſon-caſtle.

Miſs Hundſon's ſoul was filled with the moſt oppoſite ſenſations; the mildeſt bleſs ſparkled in her eye, when ſhe thought on Plantagenet's love, and her father's, being reſtored to her: but a fluid ſwam over its radiance, as her pained heart dwelt on the image of his wife's guilt and puniſhment. With ſuch ſenſations ſhe could not ſpeak much; therefore returned with Eſſex to her miſerable apartment, whoſe manly cheek glittered with a tender tear, when he contemplated the poverty of ſuch an abode, for her, whoſe life had before been ſpent in the ſplendid palaces of the great. In a few days they ſet off for Hundſon caſtle.

Let that mind, which is "tremblingly alive" to every animated ſentiment, conceive the feelings which thrilled the agitated ſoul of Miſs Hundſon. She trembled, ſhe felt a chill, a cold dew ſteal over her frame, ſucceeded by a feveriſh glow. Her heart ſeemed to make a ſtop within her boſom, when they reached the gate of the caſtle: ſhe ſcarce reſpired; a convulſive tremor ſhook every limb, and her heart beat again with furious violence. Her father, at the ſound of the wheels, flew to the gates: they were opened, and in a moment he was in her arms. "Miranda! my child, my child!" She ſhrieked out, and his fatherly breaſt was preſſed only by a lifeleſs form. The blood fled from his cheek. Plantagenet, half frantic, ſnatched her hand, ſqueezed it with ſuch force of agoniſed love, that ſhe awoke; ſhe hung her arms around the neck of her overjoyed parent, and diſcharged the emotions of her loaded heart, in copious ſhowers of tears. Recovered from the tranſports of this meeting, ſhe was led into the caſtle, where ſhe beheld the generous William Bentinck, who ſaluted her with the warmth of friendſhip. Eſſex embraced him, and called him his benefactor, the preſerver of his Miranda, and a thouſand other epithets, which diſplayed how ſtrong was the love, that animated his boſom.

Eſſex gave up his whole ſoul to the higheſt exceſs of joy, and a few weeks ſo ſoftened the diſtreſs of Lord Hundſon, and his enchanting daughter, that Plantagenet received with tranſport, as a reward for his conſtancy, the hand of Miranda, at the ſacred foot of the altar.

OF

OF THE SENTIMENTS OF THE SOUL.

The following articles are ſelected from Dr Hunter's Tranſlation of M. de St Pierre's *Etudes de la Nature* (Studies of Nature) in five Volumes, 8vo.

Of Mental Affections.

I SHALL ſpeak of mental affections chiefly in the view of diſtinguiſhing them from the ſentiments of the ſoul: they differ eſſentially from each other. For example, the pleaſure which comedy beſtows is widely different from that of which tragedy is the ſource. The emotion which excites laughter is an affection of the mind, or of human reaſon; that which diſſolves us into tears, is a ſentiment of the ſoul. Not that I would make of the mind, and of the ſoul, two powers of a different nature: but it ſeems to me, as has been already ſaid, that the one is to the other, what ſight is to the body; mind is a faculty, and ſoul is the principle of it: the ſoul is, if I may venture thus to expreſs myſelf, the body of our intelligence. I conſider the mind, then, as an intellectual eye, to which may be referred the other faculties of the underſtanding, as the *imagination*, which apprehends things future; *memory*, which contemplates things that are paſt; and *judgement*, which diſcerns their correſpondencies. The impreſſion made upon us by theſe different acts of viſion, ſometimes excites in us a ſentiment which is denominated *evidence*; and in that caſe, this laſt perception belongs immediately to the ſoul; of this we are made ſenſible by the delicious emotion which it ſuddenly excites in us; but, raiſed to that, it is no longer in the province of mind; becauſe, when we begin to feel, we ceaſe to reaſon: it is no longer viſion, it is enjoyment.

As our education and our manners direct us toward our perſonal intereſt, hence it comes to paſs, that the mind employs itſelf only about ſocial conformities, and that reaſon, after all, is nothing more than the intereſt of our paſſions; but the ſoul, left to itſelf, is inceſſantly purſuing the conformities of nature, and our ſentiment is always the intereſt of mankind.

Thus, I repeat it, mind is the perception of the laws of ſociety, and ſentiment is the perception of the laws of nature. Thoſe who diſplay to us the conformities of ſociety, ſuch as comic writers, ſatyriſts, epigrammatiſts, and even the greateſt part of moraliſts, are men of wit: Such were the Abbe de Choiſy, La Bruyere, St Evremond, and the like. Thoſe who diſcover to us the conformities of nature, ſuch as tragic, and other poets of ſenſibility, the inventors of arts, great philoſophers, are men of genius: ſuch were Shakeſpeare, Corneille, Racine, Newton, Marcus Aurelius, Monteſquieu, La Fontaine, Fenelon, J. J. Rouſſeau. The firſt claſs belong to one age, to one ſeaſon, to one nation, to one junto; the others to poſterity, and to mankind.

We ſhall be ſtill more ſenſible of the difference which ſubſiſts between mind and ſoul, by tracing their affections in oppoſite progreſſes. As often, for example, as the perceptions of the mind are carried up to evidence, they are exalted into a ſource of exquiſite pleaſure, independently of every particular relation of intereſt; becauſe, as has been ſaid, they awaken a feeling within us. But when we go about to analize our feelings, and refer them to the examination of the mind, or reaſoning power, the ſublime emotions which they excited in us, vaniſh away; for in this caſe, we do not fail to refer them to ſome accommodation of ſociety, of fortune, of ſyſtem, or of ſome other perſonal intereſt, whereof our reaſon is compoſed. Thus, in the firſt caſe, we change our copper into gold; and in the ſecond, our gold into copper.

Again, nothing can be leſs adapted, at the long-run, to the ſtudy of nature, than the reaſoning powers of man; for, though they may catch here and there ſome natural conformities, they never purſue the chain to any great length: beſides,

beſides, there is a much greater number which the mind does not perceive, becauſe it always brings back every thing to itſelf, and to the little ſocial or ſcientific order within which it is circumſcribed. Thus, for example, if it takes a glimpſe of the celeſtial ſpheres, it will refer the formation of them to the labour of a glaſs-houſe; and if it admits the exiſtence of a creating power, it will repreſent him as a mechanic out of employment, amuſing himſelf with making globes, merely to have the pleaſure of ſeeing them turn round. It will conclude, from its own diſorder, that there is no ſuch thing as order in nature; from its own immortality, that there is no mortality. As it refers every thing to its own reaſon, and ſeeing no reaſon for exiſtence, when it ſhall be no longer on the earth, it thence concludes, that, in fact, it ſhall not in that caſe exiſt. To be conſiſtent, it ought equally to conclude, on the ſame principle, that it does not exiſt now; for it certainly can diſcover, neither in itſelf, nor in any thing around, an actual reaſon for its exiſtence.

We are convinced of our exiſtence by a power greatly ſuperior to our mind, which is ſentiment, or intellectual feeling. We are going to carry this natural inſtinct along with us into our reſearches reſpecting the exiſtence of the Deity, and the immortality of the ſoul; ſubjects, on which our verſatile reaſon has ſo frequently engaged, ſometimes on this, ſometimes on the other ſide of the queſtion. Though our inſufficiency be too great to admit of launching far into this unbounded career, we preſume to hope, that our perceptions, nay, our very miſtakes, may encourage men of genius to enter upon it. Theſe ſublime and eternal truths ſeem to us ſo deeply imprinted on the human heart, as to appear themſelves the principles of our intellectual feeling, and to manifeſt themſelves in our moſt ordinary affections, as in the wildeſt exceſſes of our paſſions.

OF THE SENTIMENT OF INNOCENCE.

The ſentiment of innocence exalts us toward the Deity, and prompts us to virtuous deeds. The Greeks and Romans employed little children to ſing in their religious feſtivals, and to preſent their offerings at the altar, in the view of rendering the gods propitious to their country, by the ſpectacle of infant innocence. The ſight of infancy calls men back to the ſentiments of nature. When Cato of Utica had formed the reſolution to put himſelf to death, his friends and ſervants concealed his ſword; and upon his demanding it, with expreſſions of violent indignation, they delivered it to him by the hand of a child: but the corruption of the age in which he lived, had ſtifled in his heart the ſentiment which innocence ought to have excited.

Jeſus Chriſt recommends to us to become as little children: we call them innocents, *non nocentes*, becauſe they have never injured any one. But, notwithſtanding the claims of their tender age, and the authority of the Chriſtian religion, to what barbarous education are they not abandoned?

Of Pity.

The ſentiment of innocence is the native ſource of compaſſion; hence we are more deeply affected by the ſufferings of a child than by thoſe of an old man. The reaſon is not, as certain philoſophers pretend, becauſe the reſources and hopes of the child are inferior; for they are, in truth, greater than thoſe of the old man, who is frequently infirm, and haſtening to diſſolution; whereas the child is entering into life: but the child has never offended; he is innocent. This ſentiment extends even to animals, which, in many caſes, excite our ſympathy more than rational creatures do, from this very conſideration, that they are harmleſs.

The ſentiment of innocence developes, in the heart of man, a divine character, which is that of generoſity.

It

It bears, not on the calamity abſtractedly conſidered, but on a moral quality, which it diſcerns in the unhappy perſon who is the object of it. It derives increaſe from the view of innocence, and ſometimes ſtill more from that of repentance. Man alone, of all animals, is ſuſceptible of it; and this, not by a ſecret retroſpect to himſelf, as ſome enemies of the human race have pretended: for, were that the caſe, on ſtating a compariſon between a child and an old man, both of them unfortunate, we ought to be more affected by the miſery of the old man, conſidering that we are removing from the wretchedneſs of childhood, and drawing nearer to thoſe of old age: the contrary, however, takes place, in virtue of the moral ſentiment which I have alleged.

When an old man is virtuous, the moral ſentiment of his diſtreſs is excited in us with redoubled force; this is an evident proof, that pity in man is by no means an animal affection. The ſight of a Beliſarius is, accordingly, a moſt affecting object. If you heighten it by the introduction of a child, holding out his little hand to receive the alms beſtowed on that illuſtrious blind beggar, the impreſſion of pity is ſtill more powerful. But let me put a ſentimental caſe: Suppoſe you had fallen in with Beliſarius ſoliciting charity, on the one hand, and on the other, an orphan child, blind and wretched, and that you had but one crown, without the poſſibility of dividing it, to which of the two would you have given it?

If on reflection you find, that the eminent ſervices rendered by Beliſarius to his ungrateful country, have inclined the balance of ſentiment too decidedly in his favour, ſuppoſe the child overwhelmed with the woes of Beliſarius, and at the ſame time poſſeſſing ſome of his virtues, ſuch as having his eyes put out by his parents, and, nevertheleſs, continuing to beg alms for their relief *; there would, in my opinion, be no room for heſitation, provided a man felt only: for if you reaſon, the caſe is entirely altered; the talents, the victories, the renown of the Grecian general, would preſently abſorb the calamities of an obſcure child. Reaſon will recall you to the political intereſt, to the *I* human.

The ſentiment of innocence is a ray of the divinity. It inveſts the unfortunate perſon with a celeſtial radiance, which falls on the human heart, and recoils, kindling it into generoſity, that other flame of divine original. It alone renders us ſenſible to the diſtreſs of virtue, by repreſenting it to us incapable of doing harm; for otherwiſe, we might be induced to conſider it as ſufficient to itſelf. In this caſe it would excite rather admiration than pity.

Of the Love of Country.

This ſentiment is, ſtill farther, the ſource of love of country; becauſe it brings to our recollection the gentle and pure affections of our earlier years. It increaſes with extenſion, and expands with the progreſs of time, as a ſentiment of a celeſtial and immortal nature. They have, in Swiſſerland, an ancient muſical air, and extremely ſimple, called the *rans des vaches*. This air produces an effect ſo powerful, that it was found neceſſary to prohibit the playing of it, in Holland and in France, before the Swiſs ſoldiers, becauſe it ſet them all a-deſerting, one after another. I imagine that the *rans des vaches* muſt imitate the lowing and bleating of the cattle, the repercuſſion of the echos, and other local aſſociations, which made the blood boil in the veins of thoſe poor ſoldiers, by recalling to their memory the valleys, the lakes, the mountains of their country †, and at the ſame time,

* The rector of a country village, in the vicinity of Paris, not far from Dravet, underwent, in his infancy, a piece of inhumanity not leſs barbarous, from the hands of his parents. He ſuffered caſtration from his own father, who was by profeſſion a ſurgeon: he, nevertheleſs, ſupported that unnatural parent in his old age. I believe both father and ſon are ſtill in life.

† I have been told that Poutaveri, the Indian of Taiti, who was ſome years ago brought to Paris, on ſeeing, in the royal garden

the companions of their early life, their firſt loves, the recollection of their indulgent grandfathers, and the like.

The love of country ſeems to ſtrengthen in proportion as it is innocent and unhappy. For this reaſon ſavages are fonder of their country than poliſhed nations are; and thoſe who inhabit regions rough and wild, ſuch as mountaineers, than thoſe who live in fertile countries and fine climates. Never could the court of Ruſſia prevail upon a ſingle Samoïede to leave the ſhores of the Frozen Ocean, and ſettle at Peterſburg. Some Greenlanders were brought, in the courſe of the laſt century, to the court of Copenhagen, where they were entertained with a profuſion of kindneſs, but ſoon fretted themſelves to death. Several of them were drowned, in attempting to return to their country in an open boat. They beheld all the magnificence of the court of Denmark with extreme indifference; but there was one, in particular, whom they obſerved to weep every time he ſaw a woman with a child in her arms; hence they conjectured, that this unfortunate man was a father. The gentleneſs of domeſtic education, undoubtedly, thus powerfully attaches thoſe poor people to the place of their birth. It was this which inſpired the Greeks and Romans with ſo much courage in the defence of their country. The ſentiment of innocence ſtrengthens the love of it; becauſe it brings back all the affections of early life, pure, ſacred, and incorruptible. Virgil was well acquainted with the effect of this ſentiment, when he puts into the mouth of Niſus, who was diſſuading Euryalus from undertaking a nocturnal expedition, fraught with danger, thoſe affecting words:

Te ſupereſſe velim: tua vitâ dignior ætas.
If thou ſurvive me, I ſhall die content:
Thy tender age deſerves the longer life.

But among nations with whom infancy is rendered miſerable, and is corrupted by irkſome, ferocious, and unnatural education, there is no more love of country than there is of innocence. This is one of the cauſes which ſends ſo many Europeans a-rambling over the world, and which accounts for our having ſo few modern monuments in Europe; becauſe the next generation never fails to deſtroy the monuments of that which preceded it. This is the reaſon that our books, our faſhions, our cuſtoms, our ceremonies, and our languages, become obſolete ſo ſoon, and are entirely different this age from what they were in the laſt; whereas all theſe particulars continue the ſame among the ſedentary nations of Aſia, for a long ſeries of ages together; becauſe children brought up in Aſia, in the habitation of their parents, and treated with much gentleneſs, remain attached to the eſtabliſhments of their anceſtors, out of gratitude to their memory, and to the places of their birth, from the recollection of their happineſs and innocence. (*To be continued.*)

garden, the paper mulberry tree, the bark of which is, in that iſland, manufactured into cloth, the tear ſtarted to his eye, and claſping it in his arms, he exclaimed; ah! tree of my country! I could wiſh it were put to the trial, whether, on preſenting to a foreign bird, ſay a paroquet, a fruit of its country, which it had not ſeen for a conſiderable time, it would expreſs ſome extraordinary emotion. Though phyſical ſenſations attach us ſtrongly to country, moral ſentiments alone can give them a vehement intenſity. Time, which blunts the former, gives only a keener edge to the latter. For this reaſon it is, that veneration for a monument is always in proportion to its antiquity, or to its diſtance; this explains that expreſſion of Tacitus: *Major è longinquo reverentia*: diſtance increaſes reverence.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE UTILITY OF DEFINING SYNONYMOUS TERMS;

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 39.

IN order to obviate this ſeeming objection, it muſt be remembered, that a difference of opinion, reſpecting the ſame act, in any two countries, may, very

very naturally, produce a difference in the interpretation of thoſe words that are expreſſive of this act in each. Undefined terms have, in this way, become a fruitful ſource of controverſy in matters both civil and religious; and even the ſcience of grammar has ſuffered by thoſe inaccuracies of expreſſion, which it profeſſes to remedy in all other ſubjects. The religious ſentiments of the Romans were by no means refined. Vows were preſented as bribes to their deities, into whoſe ear they whiſpered petitions, which they were aſhamed to acknowledge in the face of the world. "Turpiſſima vota diis inſuſurrant; ſi quis admoverit aurem, conticeſcent, et quod ſcire hominem nolunt deo narrant." The prayer of ſuch worſhippers, then, was a matter of traffic, not an act of devotion. That diſintereſted benevolence, in reliance upon which more pious ſupplicants preſent their requeſts, was none of the attributes of the Roman deity. The humiliation of the devotee was, in his own eyes, an article of merit; and he left the altar, on which he had laid his offering, feeling the obligation impoſed on that being to whom it was preſented.

Many paſſages in the Latin claſſics confirm the truth of the obſervations now made.

——non tu prece *poſcis* emaci,
Quæ niſi ſeductis nequeas committere divis.

"Antiquam limen Capitolii tangant, alius donum promittit, ſi propinquum divitem extulerit, alius, ſi theſaurum effoderit. Ipſe ſenatus, recti bonique præceptor, mille pondo auri Capitolio promittit. Omnibus diis hominibuſque formoſior videtur maſſa auri, quam quicquid Apelles Phidiaſve, Græculi delirantes, fecerunt."—"Priſco inſtituto rebus divinis opera datur. Cum aliquid commendandum eſt, prece; cum ſolvendum, gratulatione; cum ex *poſcendum*, voto." The vow then among the Romans was a bribe, the acceptance of which was deemed obligatory upon the party who took it. As means leading to an end, it neceſſarily preceded the claim, and was the foundation on which it was built.

The ſame notions reſpecting vows prevailed among the Greeks, as well as the Romans. In the prayer of the prieſt who had been affronted by Agamemnon, the Grecian bard makes him ſtate his claim, to be heard in the moſt expreſs terms.

——ει ποτε τοι χαριεντ' επι νηον ερεψα,
Η ει δη ποτε τοι κατα πιονα μηρι' εκηα.
Ταυρων ηδ' αιγων, τοδε μοι κρηηνον ελδωρ.

"*Flagitare* differs from *poſtulare*, and agrees with *poſcere*. in ſuppoſing the juſtneſs of the privilege aſſumed by the petitioner, of judging as to his own claim. Its power, however, is more extenſive than that of *poſcere*, becauſe to the idea of being the judge of the validity of his right, it ſuperadds that of effecting his purpoſe by ſuch means as he reckons fit for doing ſo. In thoſe means, at the ſame time, there may be a conſiderable variety. The petitioner may either diſtreſs the perſon requeſted with inceſſant importunity, or he may threaten vengeance, if the claim which he feels himſelf entitled to enforce is not fulfilled. That *flagitare* has more power than *rogare* and *poſtulare*, appears from the two following ſentences: "Metuo ne te forte *flagitent*; ego autem mandavi ut *rogarent*."—"Tametſi cauſa *poſtulat*, tamen quia *poſtulat*, non *flagitat*, ego præteribo."

In the oration of Cicero for Plancius, he calls upon Lætorenſis to ſpecify his charge, and to mention any one tribe that his friend had corrupted in his competition for the ædileſhip. "Etiam atque etiam inſto atque urgeo, inſector, *poſco* atque adeo *flagito* crimen." There is evidently a climax in the five verbs that compoſe this ſentence, and the gradation is very happily ſupported. By means of *poſcere*, the orator makes a requiſition in behalf of his client, of the juſtice of which he had a right to judge; and by the public manner in which this requiſition was made, he virtually threatens him with the penalties of law, if it was not complied with; which left

conception is involved in the verb *flagitare*.

Auſonius Popma defines this verb very properly, "Vehementer et plerumque cum ſtrepitu et convicio *poſcere*."

The gentleſt power of *flagitare*, which is that in which the petitioner propoſes to effect his purpoſe only by teazing, appears in ſuch examples as the two following: "Implorare et *flagitare* auxilium conſulis."

——nec potentem amicum
Largiora *flagito*,
Satis contentus unicis Sabinis.

There are other inſtances again, in which *flagitare* implies, that the petitioner threatens the perſon requeſted, and excites fear, in order to effect his purpoſe.

Ejicite ex animo curam atque alienum æs,
Ne quis formidet *flagitatorem* ſuum.

"Petreius atque Afranius quum ſtipendium ab legionibus pene ſeditione facta *flagitarentur*, cujus illi diem nondum veniſſe dicerent, Cæſar ut cognoſceret veniſſe dicerent *poſtulatum eſt*." The requeſt made by the ſoldiers, in order to obtain their pay before it was due, was very different from that made to Cæſar in order to have the matter ſettled.

There is a paſſage in Tacitus, in which the three laſt of the five verbs conſidered are ſo placed, that the meaning of each is very elegantly and decifively brought forth. The hiſtorian is deſcribing the ſentiments both of Otho and of the army at Bedriacum, which he had left juſt before the engagement that was to decide the conqueſt between him and Vitellius. "Ibi de præliodubitatum; Othone per literas *flagitante* ut maturarent; militibus ut imperator pugnæ adeſſet *poſcentibus*; plerique copias trans Padum agentes acciri *poſtulabant*." By forming this anti-climax, Tacitus gives information to the grammarian which is worthy of his attention. The terms of the Emperor's meſſage, in which *flagitare* is uſed, are expreſſive of his authority, and intimate the danger of not complying with his requeſt. Thoſe which announce the ſentiments of the ſoldiers by means of *poſcere*, are expreſſive of no unbecoming menace towards their commander, but make the fulfilment of their right to be led on to battle by him, the condition of their obedience. Many, again, whoſe requeſt is made by *poſtulare*, ſuggeſt a reaſonable claim, in which there is not even the ſhadow of contumacy. They are willing to obey the orders of their commander with all prudent diſpatch, and even in his abſence, and they require a reinforcement, not as a right, but as a means of doing juſtice to their own courage, and to the cauſe which they had eſpouſed. The delicacy exhibited by the hiſtorian in this deſcription, will pleaſe the more the longer it is contemplated. He not only delights his reader by an elegant and maſterly diſcrimination of the various ſentiments then prevalent in the mind of Otho and his followers, but furniſhes him alſo with ſome curious grammatical facts, which few other writers had ingenuity to perceive.

Docere, *erudire*, *inſtituere*, *imbuere*, agree in denoting a change produced upon the mind by communication from others, but differ in reſpect, either to the ſtate of that mind to which the communication is made, or to the means employed in making it. *Docere* which, according to Varro, comes from *do*, ſignifies to give information to thoſe who need it, without reference to their previous knowledge, and is a correlative term in reſpect to *diſcere*. Thus, Seneca ſays, "Homines dum *doſcent*, *diſcunt*."—"Itaque non facile eſt invenire qui, quod ſciat ipſe, alteri non tradat. Ita non ſolum ad *diſcendum* propenſi ſumus, verum etiam ad *docendum*." That *docere* is applicable to all who receive inſtruction, whether ignorant, or in a certain degree previouſly inſtructed, appears from the following paſſages: "Quid nunc te Aſine literas *doceam*? non opus eſt verbis ſed fuſtibus."

Hoc

Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa *docentem*
Occupet extremis in vicis balba fenectus.

In the paſſages now quoted, *docere* ſuppoſes the mind as receiving the information to be completely ignorant; but in the three that follow, they appear to be in a ſtate directly contrary. "Et *docebo* ſus (ut aiunt) oratorem eum, quem quum Catulus nuper audiſſet, iœnum alios aiebat eſſe oportere."

Plura recognoſces, pauca *docendus* eris.

"Quid eſt enim aut tam arrogans, quam de religione, de rebus divinis, ceremoniis ſacris, pontificum collegium *docere* conari?"

Docere is almoſt the only one of the verbs mentioned, that is employed to denote information given as to an event, as well as the acquiſition of a new conception. "Cum interea ne literis quidem ullas accepi, quæ me *docerent* quid ageres."

Erudire, from *e* and *rudis*, differs from *docere*, in referring always to the the rude ſtate of the perſon inſtructed, and to the gradual progreſs by which he becomes learned. No ſuch expreſſion as "ſus *erudio* oratorem," can exiſt, becauſe, when *docere* is thus uſed, it vilifies the ability of the teacher, and heightens the information of the ſcholar. When the Romans uſed the phraſe *ſus Minervam*, the conſtruction was to be completed by *docere*, not by *erudire*. They only admitted in idea the poſſibility of adding one or a few facts to the ſtock of knowledge, poſſeſſed by the goddeſs of learning.

The inſtances that follow ſhew clearly, that *erudire* conſtantly implies the abſence of information upon the part of the perſon to be inſtructed.

——qui mollibus annis
In patrias artes *erudiendus* erat.

"Inde puerum liberûm loco cœptum habere, *erudirique* artibus quibus ingenia ad magnæ fortunæ cultum excitantur."—"Philoſophia omnium mater artium nihil aliud eſt quam donum inventum deorum. Hæc nos primum ad illorum cultum, deinde ad jus hominum quod ſitum eſt in generis humani ſocietate, tum ad modeſtiam magnitudinemque animi *erudivit*." In this laſt example, the progreſs of man, as the pupil of philoſophy, is beautifully painted by *erudire* in its pureſt ſenſe.

There is no inconſiſtency in *docere* and *erudire* appearing in one ſentence, and being applied to the different degrees of proficiency made by thoſe acquiring knowledge. "Neque ſolum vivi atque præſentes ſtudioſos diſcendi *eruditunt* atque *docent*, ſed hoc idem etiam poſt mortem monumentis literarum aſſequuntur." Salluſt ſays of Sylla, that he was "literas Græcis atque Latinis juxtâ atque *doctiſſime eruditus*." Upon the principles laid down, this compounded expreſſion will bear to be analyſed. The participle, it ſhould ſeem, denotes, that he had been regularly inſtructed in Greek and Roman literature, and the adverb, that the ſtock of his knowledge was ſuch, that few, if any, were able to add to it.

One inſtance occurs in Cicero, in which *erudire* ſignifies to inform as to an event, which *docere* does often. "Obſæ mihi velim literæ tuæ, quæ me *erudiant* de omni republica, ne nimpes plane veniam." This uncommon uſe of *erudire* ſeems to juſtify the definition given of it. Cicero modeſtly confeſſes that ignorance of the affairs of the ſtate, in conſequence of his abſence, which is perfectly conſiſtent with the pure uſe of *erudire*, and which, when duly repreſented, his correſpondent was able to remove.

Inſtituere differs from the preceding verbs in denoting the firſt ſtep of a progreſs in teaching, and the communication of the elements of whatever is the ground of inſtruction. The ſimple verb *ſtatuere*, in a figurative ſenſe, denotes the determination to act, while the compound denotes the commencement of the action that had been reſolved upon. It is only, however, as applied to teaching, that this verb can be held ſynonymous with the reſt of the ſet. "Socrates jam ſenex *inſtitui* lyra non erubeſcebat." The verb here merely refers to the

firſt leſſon in an art, of which the philoſopher was before utterly ignorant. "Suſceperas enim liberos non ſolum tibi, ſed etiam patriæ. Eos *inſtituere* atque *erudire* ad majorum inſtituta atque civitatis diſciplinam, non ad tuas turpitudines, debuiſti." *Inſtituere* here refers to the firſt ſtep in a proceſs, which *erudire* ſuppoſes to be carried on in the education of children. The arrangement of the verbs, however, may be reverſed, and each reſpectively applied to that particular ſtate of certain pupils with which it beſt accords. "Senectus adoleſcentes *docet*, *inſtituit*, ad omne officii munus inſtruit."

Imbuere differs from *inſtituere*, in denoting the inſtilment of ſentiments that fit the pupil for making progreſs in a particular line. It implies intention upon the part of the agent, like the former verbs, and ſuppoſes the means of inſtruction to operate, without the conſcioufneſs of him who receives it. In its original application to material objects, it had denoted an affection of them in reſpect to colour, taſte, or ſmell, communicated by means of a fluid, and has been afterwards applied to the production of a mental diſpoſition or aptitude not eaſily to be deſtroyed. "Appium Claudium præfectum urbis relinquunt, jam inde ab incunabulis *imbutum* odio tribunorum plebiſque."—"Ad hanc legem non *docti* ſed facti, non *inſtituti* ſed *imbuti* ſumus." *Facti* here ſuggeſts the purpoſe of the creator in oppoſition to that of a teacher, at whatever time he might communicate his inſtructions; and *imbuti*, the inſtilment of preparatory ſentiments before any leſſon was given, as involved in the verb *inſtituere*.

Imbuere does not always imply the complete abſence of information on any ſubject, but it uniformly implies an effect produced as the means tending to future improvement. "Sin ſit is qui et doctrina mihi liberaliter *inſtitutus*, et aliquo jam *imbutus* uſu." *Inſtitutus* here denotes, that a good foundation had been laid upon which the ſcholar's progreſs reſts; and *imbutus*, that by habit he had acquired ſuch prediſpoſitions, as fit him to advance in that line of ſtudy which the orator chalks out.

When Horace ſtates the good qualities of a ſlave expoſed to ſale, he ſays he was

Literulis Græcis *imbutus*, idoneus arti
Cuilibet: argilla quidvis imitaberis uda.

Though the power of the diminutive in the noun falls properly on the participle, yet no ambiguity is thereby produced in reſpect to the meaning of *imbutus*. From the words that follow, it evidently implies, that the ſmattering of Greek literature, acquired by the ſlave, fitted him for making further proficiency.

ON THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF A MAN OF GENIUS.

FROM D'ISRALI ON THE GENIUS AND MANNERS OF THE LITERARY CHARACTER.

IF we contemplate the domeſtic life of a man of genius, we rarely obſerve him placed in a ſituation congenial to his purſuits.

The houſe of a man of letters ſhould be the ſanctuary of tranquillity and virtue. The moral duties he inculcates, the philoſophic ſpeculations he forms, and the refinements of taſte he diſcloſes, ſhould be familiar to his domeſtic circle. It is then he is great without effort, and eloquent without art.

The porch and the academy of the ancients muſt have communicated an enthuſiaſm the moderns can never experience. In the golden age of Greece, a Demoſthenes ſaw himſelf encompaſſed by future orators; and Plato liſtened to the plaudits of future philoſophers. It was a moment of delicious rapture, not felt in the ſolitary meditations of the modern philoſopher, in whoſe mind ſenſations ariſe cold and artificial, compared to their burſt of ſentiment and their fervour of paſſion.

Yet a virtuous citizen, amidſt the diſſolution

diſſolution of manners, may give to his reſidence a Roman auſterity, and diſplay the ſublime in life, as well as in compoſition. He may be ſeated at an attic ſupper, and,

Enjoy, ſpare feaſt! a radiſh and an egg.
COWPER.

Nor is ſuch a purity of manners incompatible with refined paſſions and delicacy of ſentiment; a penetrating glance, a tender preſſure, a ſilent ſmile, may infuſe into his heart thoſe genuine emotions which are ever wanted, and never found, at tables more ſplendidly profuſe, and more elegantly crowded. A venerable parent, a congenial friend, and a female ſuſceptible of a kindred enthuſiaſm, are perhaps the utmoſt number of happy companions, which a fortunate man could ever aſſemble around him.

Is he deprived of thoſe ſocial conſolations, like Johnſon? he calls thoſe whoſe calamities have exiled them from ſociety: and his houſe is an aſſemblage of the blind, the lame, and the poor. In the ardour of his emotions, he diſcovers that a word is wanting in the vocabulary of humanity, and, like the Abbe de Saint Pierre, has the honour of fixing a new word in the language; a word that ſerves to explain his own actions—*Bienfaiſance*.

His look is ſerene; for ſtudy, not fortune, forms his ſole occupation; and accident cannot injure the ſtability of his ſoul, for virtue has long been a habit. Is it inquired why this man appears an anomalous being among his fellow-citizens?—Becauſe he is the contemporary of the greateſt men. He paſſes his mornings with Cicero and Demoſthenes, and gives his nights to Socrates and Plato.

Such an one is the living exemplar of that ſublime morality which we learn with our Latin at ſchool, and which, when we come into the world, we conſider, like our Latin, to be merely a dead language.

He renders poverty illuſtrious, and proves that every man may be independent. But we would be independent only in commanding ſlaves. He who lives like a Spartan in voluptuous Sybaris, is, however, independent; and this age has produced men who paſſed the fervours of youth in a philoſophical ſeverity, and ſtudied (as ſome ſtudy a language) to become great characters. Such were Franklin and Elliot, Chatham and Hume!

The actions and ſtudies of ſuch men are not the only utility they beſtow on the world; they leave ſomething of a more diffuſive energy; they leave the eternal memory of their character; they leave to remoteſt poſterity their immortal veſtiges, while virtuous youth contemplates them with enthuſiaſm, and follows them with confidence.

We cloſe any further reflections on the character of a philoſophic writer, and reſtrain ourſelves to obſervations more obvious, and to facts more uſual.

Too often we ſee the ſublimeſt minds, and the tendereſt hearts, ſublime and tender only in their productions. They are not ſurrounded by perſons of analogous ideas, who are alone capable of drawing forth their virtues and affections; as the powers of the magnet remain dormant unleſs applied to particles capable of attraction. We hear of ſeveral great men, that they were undutiful ſons, becauſe they diſpleaſed their fathers in becoming great men—that they were diſagreeable companions, becauſe dullneſs or impertinence wearied—that they were indifferent huſbands, becauſe they were united to women who did no honour to the ſex. Theſe are ordinary accuſations ever received, while it is forgotten that an accuſation is not always a crime.

It were not difficult to deſcribe the domeſtic life of moſt men of genius, and to obſerve that their inmates have rendered their Lares but rugged deities. I would never draw concluſions from particular circumſtances, ſuch as, that Addiſon deſcribes his lady under the character of Oceana, and Steele delineates his wife under that of Miſs Prue;

Prue; the one was a ſtormy ocean, the other a ſtagnated ſtream. But I remark, that many of the conſpicuous blemiſhes of ſome of our great compoſitions may reaſonably be attributed to the domeſtic infelicities of their authors. The deſultory life of Camoens probably occaſioned the want of connection in his Epic; Milton's diſtracted family thoſe numerous paſſages which eſcaped eraſure; and Cervantes may have been led, through the haſte of publication, into thoſe little ſlips of memory obſervable in his Satirical Romance. The beſt years of Meng's life were embittered by the hardneſs of his father; and it is probable that this domeſtic perſecution, from which he was at length obliged to fly, gave him thoſe moroſe and ſaturnine habits which he ever afterwards retained. Of Alonſo Cano, a celebrated Spaniſh painter, it is obſerved by Mr Cumberland that he would have carried his art much higher, had not the unceaſing perſecution of the inquiſitors deprived him of that tranquility which is ſo neceſſary to the very exiſtence of the fine arts. Our poetry had probably attained to its *acmè* before Pope, had the unfortunate circumſtances of Dryden not occaſioned his inequalities, his incorrectneſs, and his copious page.

It is therefore an intereſting obſervation for a man of letters, and an artiſt, to liberate himſelf early from domeſtic anxieties. Let him, like Rouſſeau, leave the rich financier (though he might become one himſelf), ſell his watch, and iſſue from the palace in independence and enthuſiaſm. He muſt alſo, if neceſſary, like Crebillon, be ſatisfied with the reſpectable ſociety of a conſiderable number of greyhounds*. The moſt ardent paſſion for glory can alone ſtimulate to ſuch a retirement; and indeed it is only in ſolitude that the moſt eminent geniuſes have been formed. Solitude is the nurſe of enthuſiaſm, and enthuſiaſm is the parent of genius.

* Crebillon paſſed much of his time in ſolitude, and pleaſed himſelf with the company of a dozen fine large dogs in his room, which rendered the approach to our poet as formidable to the timorous as to the delicate.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF RARITY AND EXPENCE IN DECIDING QUESTIONS OF TASTE.

AS the idea of expence ſeems often to embelliſh, ſo that of cheapneſs ſeems as frequently to tarniſh the luſtre even of very agreeable objects. The difference between real and falſe jewels is what even the experienced eye of a jeweller can ſometimes with difficulty diſtinguiſh. Let an unknown Lady, however, come into a public aſſembly with a head-dreſs which appears to be very richly adorned with diamonds, and let a jeweller only whiſper in our ear that they are all falſe ſtones, not only the lady will immediately ſink in our imagination from the rank of a princeſs to that of a very ordinary woman, but the head-dreſs, from an object of the moſt ſplendid magnificence, will at once become an impertinent piece of tawdry and tinſel finery.

It was ſome years ago the faſhion to ornament a garden with yew and holly trees, cliped into the artificial ſhapes of pyramids, and columns, and vaſes, and obeliſks. It is now the faſhion to ridicule this taſte as unnatural. The figure of a pyramid or obeliſk, however, is not more unnatural to a yew tree than a block of porphyry or marble. When the yew tree is preſented to the eye in this artificial ſhape, the gardener does not mean that it ſhould be underſtood to have grown in that ſhape. He means, firſt, to give it the ſame beauty of regular figure which pleaſes ſo much in porphyry and marble; and ſecondly, to imitate, in a growing tree, the ornaments of thoſe precious materials: he means to make an object of one kind reſemble another object of a very different kind; and to the original beauty of figure to join the relative beauty of imitation: but the diſparity between the imitating and the imitated object is the foundation

foundation of the beauty of imitation, it is becauſe the one object does not naturally reſemble the other, that we are ſo much pleaſed with it when by art it is made to do ſo. The ſheers of the gardener, it may be ſaid, indeed, are very clumſy inſtruments of ſculpture. They are ſo, no doubt, when employed to imitate the figures of men, or even of animals. But in the ſimple and regular forms of pyramids, vaſes, and obeliſks, even the ſheers of the gardener do well enough. Some allowance too is naturally made for the neceſſary imperfection of the inſtrument, in the ſame manner as in tapeſtry and needle-work. In ſhort, the next time you have an opportunity of ſurveying thoſe out-of-fashion ornaments, endeavour only to let yourſelf alone, and to reſtrain for a few minutes the fooliſh paſſion for playing the Critic, and you will be ſenſible that they are not without ſome degree of beauty; that they give the air of neatneſs and correct culture at leaſt to the whole garden; and that they are not unlike what the "*retired leiſure, that* (as Milton ſays) *in trim gardens takes his pleaſure,*" might be amuſed with. What then, it may be ſaid, has brought them into ſuch univerſal diſrepute among us? In a pyramid or obeliſk of marble, we know that the materials are expenſive, and that the labour which wrought them into that ſhape muſt have been ſtill more ſo. In a pyramid or obeliſk of yew, we know that the materials could coſt very little, and the labour ſtill leſs. The former are ennobled by their expence; the latter degraded by their cheapneſs. In the cabbage-garden of a tallow-chandler, we may ſometimes perhaps have ſeen as many columns and vaſes, and other ornaments in yew, as there are in marble and porphyry at Verſailles; it is this vulgarity which has diſgraced them. The rich and the great, the proud and the vain, will not admit into their gardens an ornament which the meaneſt of the people can have as well as they.

The taſte for theſe ornaments came originally from France; where, notwithſtanding that inconſtancy of faſhion with which we ſometimes reproach the natives of that country, it ſtill continues in good repute. In France, the condition of the inferior ranks of people is ſeldom ſo happy as it frequently is in England; and you will there ſeldom find even pyramids and obeliſks of yew in the garden of a tallow-chandler. Such ornaments not having in that country been degraded by their vulgarity, have not yet been excluded from the gardens of Princes and great Lords.

From Smith's Eſſay on the imitative Arts.

ORIGINAL LETTER WRITTEN BY LORD BACON AFTER HIS FALL

TO THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

MY LORD,

AMONGST comforts, it is not the leaſt to repreſent to a man's ſelf the like examples of calamity in others. For examples make a quicker impreſſion than arguments; and beſides, they inform us of that which the Scripture alſo propounds to us for our ſatisfaction, that *no new thing is happened to us.* This they do the better, by how much the examples are more like in circumſtances to our own caſe; and yet more particularly if they fall upon perſons who are greater and worthier than ourſelves. For as it favours of vanity to match ourſelves highly in our own conceit; ſo, on the other ſide, it is a good and ſound concluſion, that if our betters have ſuſtained the like events, we have the leſs cauſe to be grieved.

In this kind of conſolation I have not been wanting to myſelf, though as a Chriſtian I have taſted (through God's great goodneſs) of higher remedies. Having therefore, through the variety of my reading, ſet before me many examples, both of ancient and latter times, my thoughts, I confeſs, have chiefly ſtayed

ſtayed upon three particulars. as both the moſt eminent and moſt reſembling; all three perſons who held chief place and authority in their countries; all three ruined, not by war or any other diſaſter, but by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents and criminals; and all three famous writers; inſomuch as the remembrance of their calamity is now to poſterity but as ſome little night-piece, remaining amongſt the fair and excellent tables of their acts and works. And all three (if that were any thing to the matter) are fit examples to quench any man's ambition of riſing again; for that they were, every one of them, reſtored with great glory; out to their further ruin and deſtruction, all ending in a violent death.

The men were, Demoſthenes, Cicero, and Seneca; perſons with whom I durſt not claim any affinity at all, if the ſimilitude of our fortunes had not contracted it.

When I caſt mine eyes upon theſe examples, I was carried further on to obſerve, how they bore their fortunes; and principally how they employed their times, being baniſhed, and diſabled for public buſineſs; to the end that I might learn by them, that ſo they might be as well my counſellors as my comforters. Whereupon I happened to note, how diverſly their fortunes wrought upon their minds, eſpecially in that point at which I aimed moſt; which was the employing of their times and pens. In Cicero, I ſaw that, during his baniſhment (which was almoſt for two years,) he was ſo ſoftened and dejected, as that he wrote nothing but a few womaniſh epiſtles. And yet, in my opinion, he had leaſt reaſon of the three to be diſcouraged; becauſe though it were judged (and judged by the higheſt kind of judgment, in form of a ſtatute and law,) that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiſcated and ſeized, and his houſes pulled down; and that it ſhould be highly penal for any man to propound his repeal; yet this caſe, even then, carried no great blot of ignominy with it: for it was thought to be but a tempeſt of popularity which overthrew him.

Demoſthenes, on the contrary ſide, though his caſe were foul, he being condemned for bribery, and bribery in the nature of treaſon and diſloyalty, took yet ſo little knowledge of his fortune, as that, during his baniſhment, he buſied himſelf, and intermeddled as much with matters of ſtate, by letters, as if he had been ſtill at the helm, as appears by ſome epiſtles of his which are extant.

Seneca, indeed, who was condemned for many corruptions and crimes, and baniſhed into a ſolitary iſland, kept a mean: for though his pen did not freeze, yet he abſtained from intruding into matters of buſineſs; but ſpent his time in writing books of excellent argument and uſe, for all ages.

Theſe examples confirmed me much in a reſolution, to which I was otherwiſe inclined, to ſpend my time wholly in writing, and to put forth that poor talent, or half talent, or what it is, which God hath given me, not as heretofore, to particular exchanges, but to banks or mounts of perpetuity, which will not break. VERULAM.

MANUSCRIPTS OF SHAKESPEARE.

Letter to Anna Hatherreway, (afterwards Shakſpeare's wife), with a lock of his hair plaited.

DEAREST ANNA,

AS thou haſte always found mee toe mye worde moſt trwe ſoe thou ſhalt ſee I have ſtrictley kepte my promyſe; I praye you perfume thys my poore locke with thy balmye kyſſes ſorre thenne indeed ſhalle kynges themmſelves bowe and paye homage toe it I doe aſſure thee no rude hande hath knottedde itte, thy Willys alone hathe done the worke neytherre the gyldedde babble thatte envyrones the heede of majeſtye noe norre honourres moſt weyghte wulde give mee halfe the joye as didde thyſe mye little worke ſorre thee The feelinge thatte dydde

dydde neareſte approache untoe itte was that whiche commethe nyghеſte unto God meeke and gentle charytye ſorre that virtue O Anna doe I love doe I cheriſhe thee inne mye hearte ſorre thou arte aſs a talle cedarre ſtretchynge forthe it's branches and ſuccourynge the ſmallere plantes from nyppinge winneterre orr the boyſterous wyndes Farewelle toe moreowe bye times I will ſee thee tille thenne Adewe ſweete love

Thynne ever

WM SHAKSPEARE.

Anna Hatherrewaye.

Verſes to Anna Hatherrewaye.

Is there inne heavenne aught more rare
Than thou ſweete nymph of Avon fayre
Is there onne earthe a manne more trewe
Than Willy Shakſpeare is toe you
Though fykle fortune prove unkynde
Stille doth ſhe leave her wealth behynde
She neere the hearte cann forme anew
Nor make thye Willy's love untrue
Though age with wither'd hand does ſtryke (bryghte
The forme moſt fayre the face moſte
Still doth ſhe leave untouchede ande trewe
Thy Willy's love and freyndſhyppe too
Though deathe with neverre faylinge blow (lowe
Dothe manne and babe alike brynge
Yette dothe he take naughte butte hys due
And ſtrikes notte Willy's hearte ſtill trewe
Since thenne norre foretune death norre age
Canne faithfulle Willy's love aſſwage
Thenne doe I live and dye ſorre you
Thy Willye ſincere and moſt trewe.

Letter to Richard Cowley.

DEAREST FREYNDE

Havynge alwaye accountedde thee a pleaſante and wittye perſonne and onne whoſe company I doe much eſteeme I have ſente thee incloſedde a whymſicalle conceyte, which I doe ſuppoſe thou wilt diſcoverre butte ſhouldſt thou notte why thenne I ſhall ſette thee on my table of *loggere heades*.

Your trewe Freynde,

WM SHAKESPEARE.

The following advertiſement is fixed to the MS of Lear.

TRAGEDY OF KYNGE LEARE

Iſſe fromme maſterre Hollineſhedde I have inne ſomme lyttle departedde fromme hymme butte thatte libbertye will notte I truſte be blammedde bye mye gentle readerres.

WM SHAKESPEARE.

Note of Hand.

One moneth from the date hereof I doe promyſe to paye to my good and worthye freyende John Hemynge the ſum of five pounds and five ſhillings Engliſh monye as a recompenſe for his greate trouble in ſettling and doinge much for me at the globe theatre as alſo for hys trouble in goinn for me to Stratford. Witneſs my hand

WM SHAKESPERE.

September the Nynth 1589.

[Here the name is ſpelled without the ſecond A.]

ACCOUNT OF THE CINNAMON TREE.

THE ſuperfine cinnamon is known by the following properties, viz. in the firſt place, it is thin, and rather pliable; it ought commonly to be about the ſubſtance of royal paper, or ſomewhat thicker. Secondly, it is of a light colour, and rather inclinable to yellow, bordering but little upon the brown. Thirdly, it poſſeſſes a ſweetiſh taſte, and at the ſame time is not ſtronger than can be born without pain, and is not ſucceeded by any after-taſte.

The more the cinnamon departs from theſe characteriſtics, the coarſer and leſs ſerviceable it is eſteemed; as for inſtance, in the firſt place, if it be hard and as thick as a half-crown piece: ſecondly, if it be very dark or brown: thirdly, if it be very pungent and hot upon the tongue, with a taſte bordering upon that of cloves, ſo that one cannot ſuffer it without pain, and ſo that the mucus upon the tongue is conſumed by it, when one makes ſeveral trials of it: fourthly, if it has any after-taſte, ſuch as to be harſh, bitter, or mucilaginous.

Such are the ſorts of cinnamon, when they are ſelected from the ſtore-houſes, and ſorted for exportation; but the barkers, who examine the cinnamon trees in the woods, and ſtrip off the bark, ſpeak of more, and different ſorts of cinnamon, the leaves of which, in their external appearence, bear ſome reſemblance to each other, and are not all uſed indiſcriminately for barking, but are picked and pointed out by thoſe that are judges of the matter. Theſe cinnamon-barkers are called in the Cingaleſe language *Schjalias*.

The ſorts of cinnamon which the Schjalias reckon, are the following ten:

1. *Raſſe Curundu*, or *Penni Curundu*, i. e. Honey-Cinnamon, which is the beſt and moſt agreeable, and has large, broad, and thick leaves.

2. *Nai Curundu*, or Snake-Cinnamon *(Slange Canel)*, which approaches neareſt to the former, in delicieuſneſs of flavour, (although it does not abſolutely arrive at the ſame degree) and has alſo large leaves.

3. *Caputu Curundu*, or Camphor-Cinnamon; this ſort is only to be found in the King's lands, and from its root camphor is diſtilled.

4. *Cabatte Curundu*, that is, aſtringent or auſtere Cinnamon; it has rather ſmaller leaves than the former ſorts. Theſe four ſorts, which are altogether from one and the ſame ſpecies of *Laurus Cinnamomum*, are nothing more than varieties, nearly reſembling each other, which are diſtinguiſhed by the *Schjalias* merely by the taſte, and are the only ones, which ought to be barked, and indeed can be barked, for good cinnamon.

The following ſorts, on the other hand, are never barked at all:

5. *Sævel Curundu*, that is, mucilaginous Cinnamon, the bark of which, when chewed, has a mucous ſlimy after-taſte, like a mucilage. The bark of this is ſoft, and of a fibrous or ſtringy texture, and not ſo compact nor firm as that of the others: it is likewiſe tough, and bends eaſily, without immediately breaking. This is likewiſe a variety of the *Laurus Cinnamomum*.

6. *Dawul Curundu*, that is flat, or board Cinnamon; which name it bears, becauſe the bark, in drying, does not roll itſelf up together, but remains flat. This ſort is from the *Laurus Caſſia*.

7. *Nica Curundu*, i. e. Cinnamon with leaves which reſemble the *Nicacol*, or *Vitex negundo*, viz. in being lanceolate, or long and narrow. This ſeems to be a variety of the *Laurus Camphora*.

Beſides theſe ſeven ſorts, they yet reckon three more, which obviouſly differ from the genuine Cinnamon. And indeed one may immediately ſee, that they can in no wiſe with juſtice be reckoned among the cinnamon trees. Of theſe I have ſeen one ſort only, viz. the *Thorn Cinnamon*: the other ſorts are very rare, and are found only in the Emperor's domains.

8. *Catura Curundu*, i. e. Thorn-Cinnamon *(Doru Canel)*: this is of a quite different genus from the *Laurus*, and the bark has not the leaſt taſte of Cinnamon. The leaves bear no reſemblance to the *Laurus*, and the branches have thorns *(ſpinæ)* upon them.

9. *Mal Curundu*, or Bloom-Cinnamon, and

10. *Tompat Curundu*, i. e. Trefoil-Cinnamon: becauſe the leaves are ſaid to divide towards the top into three laciniæ.

Cinnamon is barked in the woods at two different ſeaſons of the year. The firſt is termed the *Grand Harveſt*, and laſts from April to Auguſt; the ſecond is the *Small Harveſt*, and laſts from November to the month of January.

It is in the woods on the Company's own domains, that the Schjalias ſeek and peel the cinnamon bark; although it ſometimes happens that they ſteal into the Emperor's woods, and at times go as far as within half a league of Candi, in order to fetch it; but if they chance in the latter caſe to be diſcovered and taken, they muſt expect to have their noſe and ears cut off.

Each diſtrict or hamlet in the Company's

pany's dominions, is bound to bark and furniſh yearly a certain ſtated quantity of cinnamon; whereas the Cingaleſe there have a certain portion of land rent-free, to cultivate and inhabit, with other privileges. Over a certain number of Schjalias are placed other ſuperior officers, who have the inſpection over them and the cinnamon, and are likewiſe authorized to puniſh ſmall offences. Over all together is placed a European, who is called their Captain *(Hooſd der Malabadde)*, or frequently in common diſcourſe, Captain *Cinnamon*, who receives and is anſwerable to the Company for all the cinnamon. He is likewiſe veſted with authority to try and puniſh offences of a deeper die.

The barking of cinnamon is performed in the following manner: Firſt, a good cinnamon tree is looked out for, and choſen by the leaves and other characteriſtics: thoſe branches which are three years old are lopped off with a common crooked pruning knife. Secondly, from the twigs that have been lopped off, the outſide pellicle *(peidermis)* of the bark is ſcraped off with another knife, which is convex on one edge, and concave on the other, with a ſharp point at the end, and ſharp at both edges. Thirdly, After the bark has been ſcraped, the twigs are ripped up longways with the point of the knife, and the bark gradually looſened from them with the convex edge of the knife till it can be entirely taken off. Fourthly, the bark being peeled off, is gathered up together, ſeveral ſmaller tubs or quills of it are inſerted into the larger, and thus ſpread out to dry, when the bark of its own accord rolls itſelf up ſtill cloſer together, and is then tied up in bundles, and finally carried off. All theſe offices are not performed by one ſingle man, but the labour is divided among ſeveral. The Schjalias afterwards deliver the cinnamon into ſtore-houſes, erected in ſeveral places by the Company for that purpoſe, whither it is either carried by porters, or, where there are any rivers, tranſported by boats. Each bundle is at this time bound round with three ſlender rattans, and weighs about thirty pounds. In the ſtore-houſes theſe bundles are laid up in heaps, a ſeparate heap for each village, and covered with baſten mats.

When the ſhips are afterwards ready to take in their lading of cinnamon, it is packed up, after having previouſly undergone an examination. Each bundle is then made nearly of the length of four feet, and is weighed off to eighty-five pounds neat: although it is afterwards marked and reckoned for only eighty pounds; ſo that five pounds are allowed for loſs by drying during the voyage. Subſequently to its being well ſecured and tied hard round with cords, the bundle is afterwards ſewed up in two ſacks, the one with the other, on which latter are marked its weight and the place where it was packed up. Theſe ſacks ought not to be made of ſail-cloth, or linen, but of wool, or ſuch as in India bear the name of *Gunjeſakken*, from which the cinnamon receives no injury in the tranſportation.

From the ſtore-houſes the ſacks of cinnamon are carried to the ſhips, and after they have been ſtowed in there with other goods, looſe black pepper is ſprinkled over them, to fill up every hole and interſtice. The pepper, which is of a dry and hot quality, attracts to itſelf, during the voyage, the moiſture of the cinnamon, and has been found, by theſe means, not only to preſerve the cinnamon in its original goodneſs, but even to increaſe the ſtrength.

From Thunberg's Travels.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DURING the courſe of the fifteenth century, mankind made a greater progreſs in exploring the ſtate of the habitable globe, than in all the ages that had elapſed prior to that period. The ſpirit of diſcovery, feeble at firſt and cautious,

moved within a very narrow ſphere, and made its efforts with timidity and heſitation. Encouraged by ſucceſs, it became adventurous and boldly extended its operations. In the courſe of its progreſſion, it continued to acquire vigour, and advanced, at length, with a rapidity and force, that burſt through all the limits within which ignorance and fear had hitherto circumſcribed the activity of the human race. Almoſt fifty years were employed by the Portugueſe in creeping along the coaſt of Africa, from Cape Non, which is in 90° 40 north latitude (and which they doubled in the year 1412) to Cape de Verd, which lies only twelve degrees to the South of Cape Non. In leſs than thirty years, they ventured beyond the equinoctial line into another hemiſphere, and penetrated to the ſouthern extremity of Africa, at the diſtance of forty-nine degrees from Cape de Verd.

The grand object which the Portugueſe had in view, in their repeated efforts to extend their diſcoveries along the African ſhore, was to find a direct route to India by ſea. The diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope (which is the ſouthern extremity of Africa, 34° 29 ſouth of the equinoctial line) accompliſhed this important object, and produced a ſignal revolution in the commercial tranſactions of the Europeans. This great event took place in 1486. The conduct of the voyage for this purpoſe (the moſt arduous and important which the Portugueſe had ever projected) was committed to Bartholomew Diaz; an officer, whoſe ſagacity, experience, and fortitude, rendered him equal to the undertaking. He ſtretched boldly toward the ſouth, and, proceeding beyond the utmoſt limits to which his countrymen had hitherto advanced, diſcovered near a thouſand miles of new country. Neither the danger to which he was expoſed, by a ſucceſſion of violent tempeſts in unknown ſeas, and by the frequent mutinies of his crew, nor the calamities of famine which he ſuffered from loſing his ſtore-ſhip, could deter him from proſecuting his enterprize. In recompence of his labours and perſeverance, he at laſt deſcried that lofty promontory which bounds Africa on the ſouth; but, to deſcry it, was all that he had in his power to accompliſh. The violence of the winds, the ſhattered condition of his ſhips, and the turbulent ſpirit of his ſailors, compelled him to return, after a voyage of ſixteen months, in which he diſcovered a far greater extent of territory than any former navigator. Diaz called this promontory *Cabo Tormentoſo*, or *The Stormy Cape*; but his ſovereign, John II. as he now entertained no doubt of having found the long-deſired route to India, gave it a name more inviting, and of better omen, *The Cape of Good Hope*.

No advantage, however, was attempted to be made of this great diſcovery, till the year 1497, when King Emmanuel, who inherited the enterpriſing genius of his predeceſſors, revived their grand ſcheme of opening a paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, and, ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne, equipped a ſquadron for that important voyage. He gave the command of it to Vaſco de Gama, a man of noble birth, poſſeſſed of virtue, prudence, and courage, equal to the ſtation. His ſquadron, like all thoſe fitted out for diſcovery, in the infancy of navigation, was extremely feeble, conſiſting of three veſſels only, of neither burden nor force adequate to the ſervice. As the Europeans were, at that time, but little acquainted with the courſe of the trade-winds, and periodical monſoons, which render navigation in the Atlantic ocean, as well as in the ſea that ſeparates Africa from India, at ſome ſeaſons eaſy, and at others not only dangerous, but almoſt impracticable, the time appointed for Gama's departure was the moſt improper of any during the whole year. He ſet ſail from Liſbon on the 9th of July 1497, and, ſtanding toward the ſouth, had to ſtruggle for four months with contrary winds, before he could reach the Cape of Good Hope. Here their

their violence began to abate; and, during an interval of calm weather, Gama doubled that formidable promontory, which had ſo long been the boundary of navigation, and directed his courſe toward the north-eaſt, along the African coaſt. He touched at ſeveral ports, and, after various adventures, which the Portugueſe hiſtorians relate with high, but juſt encomiums, on his courage and intrepidity, he came to anchor before the city of Melinda. Several veſſels from India were then in that port. Gama now purſued his voyage with almoſt abſolute certainty of ſucceſs, and, under the conduct of a Mahometan pilot, arrived at Calicut, on the coaſt of Malabar, on the 22d of May 1498; but, as he poſſeſſed neither ſufficient force to attempt a ſettlement, nor proper commodities with which to carry on commerce of any conſequence, he haſtened back to Portugal, and landed at Liſbon, on the 14th of September 1499.

Thomſon, deſcribing the dreadful ſtorms between the tropics, thus alludes to the name firſt given to the Cape by Diaz, and to the ſubſequent voyage of Gama:

With ſuch mad ſeas the daring Gama fought,
For many a day, and many a dreadful night,
Inceſſant, labouring round *the Stormy Cape*;
By bold ambition led, and bolder thirſt
Of gold. For then, from ancient gloom emerg'd
The riſing world of trade: the genius, then,
Of navigation, that, in hopeleſs ſloth,
Had ſlumber'd on the vaſt Atlantic deep,
For idle ages, ſtarting, heard at laſt
The Luſitanian prince*, who, heav'n-inſpir'd,
To love of uſeful glory rous'd mankind,
And in unbounded commerce mix'd the world.

Summer, l. 1001—1012.

* Don Henry, third ſon to John I. King of Portugal. His ſtrong genius to the diſcovery of new countries, was the chief ſource of all the modern improvements in navigation."

Notwithſtanding the extenſive advantages which might have been ſuppoſed to reſult from the poſſeſſion of the Cape, no great attention was paid to it by the Portugueſe, and although the Dutch, in 1600, began to trade there for proviſions, and erected a fort for their own ſafety, and the protection of their purchaſes, it was not till the year 1650, that a proper ſettlement was formed. Van Riebeck, ſurgeon of a ſhip that had touched at the Cape for the uſual purpoſes, obſerving the richneſs of the ſoil, the great plenty of cattle, the diſpoſition of the natives, and the importance of the ſituation and harbour, judged a ſettlement adviſable, in order to facilitate, improve, and ſecure the Eaſt India trade.

Van Riebeck, on his return, laid before the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, what he had digeſted for the purpoſe. They concurred immediately with his views; ordered four ſhips to be equipped for the expedition; and appointed him Admiral and Governor in chief, with full powers to eſtabliſh a ſettlement, in the manner he ſhould judge moſt expedient.

He arrived ſafely at the Cape, and no ſooner propoſed, than concluded a treaty. The natives, delighted with the braſs toys, beads, tobacco, and brandy, which he preſented to them, agreed that the Dutch ſhould have full liberty to ſettle in the valley of Table Hill, upon the delivery of a quantity of thoſe toys and commodities, to the value of 50,000 guilders. The Dutch immediately took poſſeſſion of the Cape, which was ſurrendered to them with great ſolemnity; a town, fort, warehouſes, an hoſpital, &c. were erected; and the colony, in a few years, roſe to be one of the moſt reſpectable ſettlements which the Dutch poſſeſſed in any part of the globe: meriting, in every reſpect, the praiſe it has received from the poet of the Fleece:

Mon'motapa's coaſt
Is ſeldom viſited; and the rough ſhore
Of Caffres, land of ſavage Hottentots,
Whoſe hands unnatural haſten to the grave
Their

Their aged parents; what barbarity
And brutal ignorance, where ſocial trade
Is held contemptible! Ye gilding falls,
From theſe inhoſpitable gloomy ſhores
Indignant turn, and to the friendly Cape,
Which gives the cheerful mariner good hope
Of proſperous voyage, ſteer: rejoice to view,
What trade, with Belgian induſtry, creates,
Proſpects of civil life, fair towns, and lawns,
And yellow tilth, and groves of various fruits,
Delectable in huſk or gloſſy rind:
There the capacious vaſe from cryſtal ſprings
Replenith, and convenient ſtore provide,
Like ants, intelligent of future need.
Dyer, b. 4.

The recent capture of this important place (*See our Magazine for December, p. 794.*) muſt render this account of its diſcovery and ſettlement particularly intereſting to our readers.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PORTUGUESE.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 29.

A SHORT time before I left Lisbon I dined at a Spaniſh ordinary, near the convent of St Francis, in company with a gentleman who was a native of Malta, and a knight of that order. The univerſality of his information, and the liberality of his remarks, induced me to requeſt his opinion reſpecting the Portugueſe. Theſe are his obſervations on that head, as nearly as I can recollect:

"There are no people in Europe, Sir, whoſe real character is leſs known than thoſe of Portugal; for, as their language is but little ſtudied or underſtood, our knowledge of them is derived chiefly from the Spaniſh writers, and a Spaniard is rarely known to ſpeak favourably of the Portugueſe. The latter, on the contrary, whatever might be their real opinion of the former, are induced by the precepts of Chriſtian charity to ſpeak reſpectfully of them. Of this we have a ſtriking inſtance in Joſeph Texera, a Portugueſe friar of the Dominican order. This friar lived in the ſixteenth century, and was confeſſor to Don Antonio, heir preſumptive to the crown of Portugal, whom he followed into France. He there declared from the pulpit, in one of his ſermons, that we are bound in duty to love all men, of whatever religion, ſect, or nation, even the Caſtilians.

"From the political enmity, which, for ages, have ſubſiſted between the two rival powers, it is probable that the accounts we receive of the Portugueſe through the medium of the Spaniards are not altogether to be depended upon. On the other hand, if we take the character of the Portugueſe from the native writers, we ſhall imagine they poſſeſs not only all the good qualities in exiſtence, but are exempted from all the bad ones. This is like a painter vainly attempting to produce a fine picture without ſhadows.

"From the beſt information I can collect, the ancient Portugueſe have been a brave, active, and generous people. At a time when the other nations of Europe were ſunk in ſloth and ignorance, they were employed in propagating Chriſtianity, in extirpating infidelity, and enlarging our knowledge of this ſphere.

"Neceſſity, the parent of action, was the ſource of all their great enterpriſes; attacked on one ſide by a powerful and reſtleſs neighbour, on the other by the Moors, who had long infeſted the country, their incurſions and conſpiracies required the exertions of every ſubject of the ſtate to preſerve its independence. At length the horde of infidels were expelled, and the pride of the Caſtilians humbled.

"In the reign of John the firſt, when the Portugueſe found themſelves ſecure from

from foreign or domeſtic foes, their troops then inured to fatigue, and their captains, animated by military fame, purſued the barbarians into Africa. Their conteſts in this quarter, though unprofitable, and almoſt ruinous to the ſtate, were ultimately attended with conſequences very fortunate for the powers of Europe; as they diffuſed a ſpirit of enterpriſe, which afterward led to all the modern diſcoveries in navigation.

"The Luſitanian ſoldiers were brave and hardy, inured to all the hardſhips of war, fatigue, hunger, and thirſt, which they bore with great patience in the hotteſt climates. In the field their courage bordered on raſhneſs; their natural impetuoſity could never be reſtrained, even by the moſt rigid military diſcipline; they were too ambitious of ſignalizing their valour out of the ranks, by which they ſometimes cauſed their defeat, in deranging the order of battle; but when they fought in a phalanx, the enemy found them invincible.

"The riches of Aſia, the relaxation of diſcipline, together with the ignorance and rapacity of the governors of India, at length corrupted the manners of the ſoldiers, and defaced every trace of their ancient character.

"Every department of the ſtate was haſtening to ruin, when King Sebaſtian aſcended the throne; in him, as their laſt refuge, were centered the hopes of the people; and the tokens of virtue and courage he had given them in the early part of his life, ſeemed to promiſe the accompliſhment of their expectations: he certainly inherited a great portion of the valour of his anceſtors, though time evinced that he poſſeſſed but very little of their prudence. No prince was ever more enamoured with a love of fame, nor ſought a more indirect road toward the attaining of it. The happineſs of his people is what conſtitutes the real fame of every monarch; yet this was the leaſt of Sebaſtian's purſuit. The vain glory of excelling in arms occupied his ſole attention, and that glory he promiſed to himſelf in the plains of Africa: but, alas! he, and the greater part of thoſe who accompanied him thither, found there not laurels, but an untimely grave.

"The death of this prince would have been the leſs regretted, if he had not left a ſucceſſor to fill the throne who was in the decline of life and underſtanding, without energy, without abilities to heal the bleeding wounds of his expiring country. Providence, apparently, ſeeing its diſſolution approach, ſent a cardinal king to give it the dying benediction. Thus we find that ſtates, like individuals, have their infancy, maturity, and decline; and what is not a little remarkable of this, it commenced with a Henry, and with a Henry it expired. The firſt was a hero and a ſtateſman, the latter poſſeſſed neither of theſe qualities, nor ſupplied the want of them by his wiſdom.

"Philip the Second now appended the crown of Portugal to that of Spain. It had been the invariable policy of this prince, and of his ſucceſſors, to render Portugal ſubſervient by reducing its reſources, which they were carrying into effect every day, till at length the Portugueſe, no longer able to bear the chains of their foreign maſters, revolted; and, by their reſolution and unanimity, ſupplied the want of forces in caſting off their bondage; and ever ſince, the kingdom is gradually advancing to proſperity under its native and lawful ſovereigns.

"It is evident, however, that the advancement of the country is by no means proportionate to its vaſt reſources; nor is the ancient military ſpirit of the people yet revived. Some remains of the courage of their anceſtors may ſtill linger among them; but the contempt in which they hold the profeſſion of arms is ſufficient to extinguiſh every ſpark of military enterpriſe. For ſeveral years paſt they have admitted officers into the regiments of infantry without talents or education, whoſe ignorance multiplied abuſes and relaxed diſcipline. The abuſe at length advanced to that degree, that

that officers were appointed from among the domeſtics of noble families. When Count de Lippe was appointed commander in chief of the forces of the kingdom, he endeavoured to eſtabliſh the dignity of the profeſſion. One day he happened to dine with a Portugueſe nobleman, who was colonel in the ſervice; one of the ſervants who attended at table was dreſſed in an officer's uniform: on inquiry, he found this attendant was a captain in a regiment of infantry; on which the gallant commander immediately roſe up and inſiſted upon the military ſervant's ſitting at table next himſelf.

"It has always been the policy of the wiſeſt generals to preſerve a degree of honourable dignity in the army; for pride is as commendable in a ſoldier as humility in a prieſt; but ſervility and military ſpirit are incompatible. This was the Count de Lippe's maxim; and ſuch was his zeal for the honour of the profeſſion, that he declared openly it was a diſhonour to an officer not to demand, or refuſe to give, ſatisfaction for an offence.

"Since the reign of Joſeph the Firſt, there has been a great change for the better, not only in the army, but in almoſt every other department of the ſtate. When that prince aſcended the throne, agriculture and manufactures were ſo much neglected, that the people depended upon foreign nations for food and raiment; the arts were deſpiſed, and the revenues unproductive. The Engliſh, purſuant to the Methuen treaty, ſupplied the Portugueſe with woollen cloths, in exchange for which they were to receive the wines of the country. The encouragement held out by this treaty for the growth of wine, and the facility which long experience has given the Portugueſe in that branch of huſbandry, induced the farmers to neglect the cultivation of corn, and convert their fields into vineyards; thus the grape increaſed in proportion as the grain diminiſhed.

"This was partly the ſtate of Portugal when King Joſeph appointed Senhor Carvolho, afterward Marquis de Pombal, his prime miniſter. The adminiſtration of this great ſtateſman forms an epoch in the annals of Portugal. He endeavoured, and not in vain, to direct the attention of the people to their real intereſt; the landholders were compelled to diminiſh their vineyards, and appropriate a third part of them to grain and other ſpecies of culture. This wiſe regulation was attended with ſuch ſalutary effects, that to this day it is conſidered one of the moſt beneficial acts of his adminiſtration.

"As the natural reſult of agriculture is population, he prepared employment for the riſing generation, by eſtabliſhing manufactories of different kinds; induſtry thus excited, the country began to wear a new face; the merchant engroſſed the trade heretofore carried on by foreigners, and the farmer fed and clothed himſelf and his family with the produce of his native ſoil.

"The Marquis' efforts, thus far crowned with ſucceſs, urged him to further exertions; he endeavoured to propagate a ſimilar ſpirit of induſtry among the coloniſts, who had long felt the inertia of the mother country. But knowing how vain it was to expect either activity or induſtry from a people groaning with the chains of ſlavery, he publiſhed an edict, whereby the inhabitants of Brazil, and of the other colonies appertaining to the crown, were to be reſtored to their freedom, and to enjoy the ſame immunities as the natives of Portugal. An act ſo replete with juſtice and humanity, is ſufficient to expiate many of the political ſins imputed to the Marquis de Pombal, and is a laſting honour to Portugal, which was the firſt among the modern nations of Europe that enſlaved mankind, and the firſt that ſet the humane example of their emancipation. It was alſo the firſt that taught Europe navigation and commerce upon a comprehenſive ſcale: had not Prince Henry exiſted, we ſhould not, probably, have ever heard of Columbus. "It is

to

to the discoveries of the Portuguese in the old world (says Voltaire) that we are indebted for the new." They were, in fact, the first that explored the coast of Africa, that suggested the existence of the western world, and discovered the road to India. A people who have been thus early in so many enterprising pursuits, and exhausted their vigour when most of the surrounding nations were but waking from their slumber, might reasonably be allowed to take a respite. They are now but commencing their career anew; and it must be left to time to determine whether they will ever more re-establish the once respectable name of Lusitanians."

ON INCLOSURES.

ALTHOUGH the inclosure of common fields will no doubt put the land, in a way, by proper management, of producing double the quantity of food for society that they do in their present state, yet all this, in the estimation of sound policy, will avail very little, if upon investigation it shall be found, that inclosures, even in the smallest degree, give countenance to the introduction of so dangerous a canker worm as that of lessening the number of our people. At first view inclosures do undoubtedly authorise such an idea. For, let us suppose a township that contained 500 acres of common arable fields, beside its portion of pasture to be inclosed, and the whole let to one man, who turns all the arable land into feeding pasture ground, and stocks it with bullocks and sheep. Allowing five persons to every 100 acres of tillage, the former inhabitants amounted to twenty-five persons. but now that the land is inclosed and stocked with live stock, five persons will be sufficient to look after them. Here we see twenty persons sent adrift into the wide world, without any employment or visible means of subsistence. The man who could behold this without being much affected, must possess a very convenient portion of taciturnity. These 500 acres are now so far lost to the community at large, that no person but the proprietor and the occupier can possibly reap any advantage from them. So far the picture is unquestionably gloomy, and any further, upon this subject, the general run of philosophers do not extend their speculations.

But let us see to what use the owner or occupier of these 500 acres of tillage has applied them. To feed oxen and sheep. Well: Perhaps two hundred head of cattle, and five hundred sheep, may compose his stock. Two hundred carcasses, to pass through the butchers hands, will find bread for some people through the whole year: 200 hides to the tanner, to the currier, to the leather-merchant, and to the shoemaker; who again will find a sale for the buckle-makers goods, beside the tallow-chandlers, &c.

The 500 sheep, at seven pound a fleece (3500 pounds of wool) will contribute a little to the maintenance of the wool merchant, the woollen manufacturer, the comber, carder, spinner, weaver, tucker, dyer, colourman, dresser, woollen-draper, taylor, and button-maker; all these, together with their journeymen, apprentices, families, and the respective tradesmen which they are enabled to employ, again will partake of, and reap an advantage from these 500 acres, which, in a paroxism of mistaken patriotism, we had given up in a great measure, as lost to the community at large. Were we to make a minute inquiry into the number of our people, that now make bread from these five hundred acres, we should probably find it to be double to the twenty-five, that it had maintained while in tillage, most of them bringing up young families in comfort, while by the taxes upon the various articles they consume, they contribute insensibly their mite toward the necessary expences of supporting that government by which they are protected.

While the wool, hides, and tallow of the produce of theſe 500 acres, furniſh the various tradeſmen, employed in the manufacturing of them, with an opportunity of getting money; nature has laid out the whole ſyſtem ſo wonderfully exact, that the machine is ſtill kept in motion: for part of the wealth acquired by the manufacturers of theſe articles, finds its way back to the original grower of them, through the hands of the butcher.

HISTORY OF THIRLAGE.

BY G. BUCHAN HEPBURN, ESQ.

ALTHOUGH the burden of thirlage, never was ſeverely felt in this county, and is now moſtly done away, yet, as it is one of the points in rural œconomy, which the honourable Board deſired information upon, I ſhall endeavour ſhortly to explain its nature and origin; and the preſent ſtate of it in Scotland at large; and I undertake this taſk the more willingly, as, profeſſionally, I have had frequent opportunity of conſidering it.

In former times, corn was reduced into meal, in Scotland, as in ancient Rome, by a hand mill, which was called *quern*.

I will not venture to ſay, that *quern* is derived from *querinus*; but if the Romans inſtructed our rude forefathers in the raiſing of corn, which I have already endeavoured to prove, it ſeems highly probable, that they would teach us alſo how to manufacture that corn; and I have been poſitively aſſured, that the *quern*, or hand mill for the grinding of oats into meal, was uſed in the remote parts of the Highlands of Scotland, long after the year 1745.

It is certain, however, that the water machine called the mill, for the grinding of oats into meal, is of high antiquity in Scotland; and as it was introduced before the period of record, it may be fairly ſaid, *caput inter nubila condit*. But from the ancient name of one of the duties, *knaveſhip*, which in the ſequel ſhall be explained, the mill would ſeem to be of Saxon original.

Rude and primitive as the machinery of the oat mill may now ſeem, it muſt have appeared a wonderful piece of mechaniſm in thoſe rude and barbarous times, when it was firſt brought into Scotland; and as the labour and fatigue of grinding by a hand mill muſt certainly have been very great, as well as tedious, it is by no means ſurpriſing that the proprietor of a water mill, which performed the work with ſo much eaſe and expedition, and ſo much more effectually, ſhould receive a high premium from the perſons who frequented his mill.

It ſeems alſo natural, that a perſon who poſſeſſed a ſtream of water upon his eſtate, ſhould be invited by his neighbours to be at the expence of erecting a mill upon this ſtream; and that they, on the other hand, ſhould *thirle*, that is, aſtrict and bind their lands, in all time coming, to uſe and frequent this mill with their corns, and to pay a certain proportion of the meal, (according to the univerſal mode then practiſed, of paying in kind) for the grinding of it.

Progreſſively as the diſtreſs and fatigue of the hand-mill came to be forgot, and the machinery of the water mill, and the trifling expence attending the erection of it, came to be better known, the heavy duty paid at the original mills, which the antecedent covenant of *thirle* or reſtriction, had rendered permanent, would be more ſeverely felt; and now that the memory of the hand-mill is totally effaced, theſe original thirle duties are conſidered a real grievance.

Anciently, there is reaſon to believe, the mills were at firſt erected upon eccleſiaſtical lands, and belonged to the clergy.

There are three different ſpecies of this ſervitude known and acknowledged in the law of Scotland; of theſe only two belong to rural œconomy; in order, however, that the ſubject may be thoroughly underſtood, all the three ſhall be ſhortly explained.

The

The *first* and the lightest species of thirlage is called *thirlage of grindable grain;* and it means, that the tenants and possessors of the astricted lands, (in our law, the *servient tenement*) shall be obliged to resort to the mill (the *dominant tenement,*) to which these lands have been astricted, with all the oats and barley they shall use for food, and there pay certain dues for the grinding.

The *2d*, and the oppressive thirlage, is called the *thirlage of growing corn.*

By this covenant of thirlage, every ounce of corn produced upon the servient lands, let the quantity be ever so great, must be brought to the dominant mill, and there manufactured into meal; and the covenanted or accustomed duties paid.

The only limitation that this severe thirlage admits of, is in favour of seed and of horse corn.

Sometimes a special covenant is made, by which the possessors of the servient lands, pay what is called *dry multure;* that is, they pay a quantity of corn, to purchase the freedom of going to market with the remainder in the same state; and where constant immemorial usage shall have sanctioned this custom, the courts of law generally so far mitigated the severity of this species of thirlage, as to find, that the proprietor of the dominant mill can demand no more than that quantity of *dry multure*, which the immemorial usage has established.

These decisions are grounded upon the principles of a presumed contract, of which the record or memory has been lost betwixt these parties, whereby the one agreed to pay, and the other to receive, the commutation fixed by the usage.

The *3d* and last species of thirlage, is called *invecta et illata*, and belongs properly to *urban* tenements; the meaning of it is, that corn, wherever produced, if brought for consumption within the boundaries of the dominant mill, must be carried into this mill and manufactured there, and pay the accustomed duties.

This species of thirlage exists in most of the boroughs in Scotland; and the mill generally belongs to the incorporation, where the borough holds directly of the Crown, or what we call royal boroughs. But where a borough holds of a subject superior, (the lord of the manor,) the mill generally belongs to the superior, and the accustomed duties are paid to him, or to his tenant in the mill.

It is to be observed, that in all these thirlages, it is the land of the servient tenement that is bound; and although it should pass through 20 different hands, every purchaser, and all his people upon these lands, are equally bound to frequent the dominant mill.

There are three different species of duties paid at the dominant mill, viz. *1st*, The *multure*, (*multura*, grinding;) *2dly*, The *bannock* (the loaf) and, *3dly*, The *knaveship.*

The *1st* of these duties belongs to the heritor and proprietor of the mill; and seems evidently to have been the fine or *premium* originally settled, as the inducement for his being at the expence of erecting the mill; and for supporting the machinery of it in future.

The *bannock* is the duty paid to the miller, and the *knaveship* is the duty paid to the under servants at the mill.

The quantity of meal paid under the name of *multure*, varies considerably in different counties, and even at different mills. I have had an opportunity of knowing it as high as the eleventh boll, and sometimes as low as the 22d boll; and, in one particular case, so low as the 32d. But it may be taken, upon an average, nearly at the 17th boll.

The other duties are various; but they may be taken jointly as equal to the half, or from that to 3-4ths of the multure.

Independent altogether of these several duties, the possessors of the servient tenement are bound to perform certain services to the mill and its appendages. For example, when the dam dyke, or the rampart that directs the stream of water from the river to the mill, wants

repair, or when the aqueducts to and from the mill require to be secured, the people of the servient tenement must turn out and perform these works. When the roof of the house in which the mill stands decays, they must find thatch for making that repair; and they must put it on. When grind-stones are wanted, or an axle, or any other part of the machinery that requires a heavy carriage, they must go with their horses and carriages to the nearest place (whatever may be the distance) to bring these articles to the mill.

The thirlage of *growing corns* is unquestionably a heavy grievance, as it must operate in one of two ways, either of which seem impolitic, and, with submission, unjust.

If it shall operate as a bar to the improvement of agriculture,—and the extent of the tax paid to the dominant mill may produce this effect,—it is evidently impolitic.

If, on the other hand, the lands of the servient tenement shall be improved and cultivated, it seems unjust, that the proprietor of the dominant tenement should have a power to impose so heavy a tax upon the industry of the cultivators of the servient tenement, especially as he gives no equivalent for this tax.

This species of thirlage never was known in this county; or at least, if it was, it has been long since forgot; there is another circumstance peculiarly fortunate, which has put it in the power of most of the landed proprietors of the county, without difficulty, to emancipate their tenants from the thirlage even of *grindable grain*, viz. That the landlord, almost universally, is proprietor both of the dominant and of the servient tenement; and as he has astricted his tenants to his own mill, by a covenant in the lease, progressively as the leases of them ills have expired, the landlords, in general, have emancipated their tenants from every species of thirlage, at a conversion of twenty shillings per plough, which is paid by the tenant; and he and his servants are left at perfect freedom to resort to any mill where they can get their work best done, and at the lowest rate.

The case, however, is widely different in many parts of the north of Scotland; and I know, from the cause already mentioned, that there are many estates, or *servient tenements*, belonging to one proprietor, which are astricted to mills, or the *dominant tenements*, belonging to another proprietor; and not a few of these thirlages are the severe one of *growing corns*.

View of Agriculture of East Lothian.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 44.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

IT will be unnecessary to take up much room with a minute description of the capital. We rather refer our readers, who wish more particular information, to Maitland's History of Edinburgh, printed anno 1734, and to Arnot's History of Edinburgh, published in 1779.

EDINBURGH *, the capital of Scotland, occupied the ridge of a hill from east to west, which is about a mile in length: The sides are pretty steep, tho' all built upon: the Castle terminates the upper extremity, which is a bold abrupt rock; and the palace of Holyroodhouse the lower extremity, being nearly a mile distant. Of late the city has extended itself on both sides. To the north, the New Town covers an elevated plain, the ground having a gentle declivity on both sides, and makes a very elegant and noble appearance. To the south, the buildings are more irregular, and, in general, much inferior in elegance. The Castle, situated on a vast rock, rugged and precipitous, was in ancient times considered as impregnable. At present it

* Etymologies of words are at best unsatisfactory. Of the many given of this name, we are inclined to prefer that of Buchannan and others, who derive it from the two Gaelic words *Dun Edin*, which signify, "*the face of a hill.*"

it is a convenient ſtation for foot ſoldiers; is of advantage for the reception of priſoners; and, as its works are always kept in good repair, may prove uſeful as a place of retreat and ſecurity in caſes of internal commotion.

The armory, and the apartment in which the unfortunate Mary brought forth James VI. in 1566, are the only places which are pointed out to the notice of viſitors. The proſpect from the walls never fails to ſtrike the eye of all ſtrangers. The half moon battery is 510 feet above the level of the ſea; and the piazza of Holyroodhouſe is about 135 feet above that level.

In deſcending from the Caſtle-hill, the High Street, being near a mile long, and in general between 80 and 90 feet broad, always attracts notice.

At the opening of the ſtreet, about a quarter of a mile below the Caſtle, ſtands the fine Gothic ſtructure of St Giles. It is thought to have been originally founded in 854. Under its roof are four churches. Above there is a lofty ſquare tower, from which ariſe ſeveral ſlender and elegant arches, terminating in a point, and ſupporting a very handſome ſpire. The whole is adorned with ſmall turrets, exhibiting the reſemblance of an Imperial crown, ſurrounded with its circlet. In this ſteeple there is a ſet of muſical bells, which are played every lawful day from one to two o'clock.

The height of the ſpire is 155 feet, and the ſtreet is 297 feet above the level of the ſea.

This noble pile forms one ſide of the Parliament cloſe; oppoſite to it ſtands the houſe where the Scottiſh parliament uſually met. It was built *anno* 1640, and coſt 11,600 l. Sterling. It conſiſts of a very large and grand hall, 122 feet long, and 49 broad, called the Outer houſe, where the Lords Ordinary ſit, and the Inner-houſe, where the whole Lords ſit in judgement. The floor above is occupied by the Court of Exchequer. Below the level of the pavement, the apartments are employed by the Faculty of Advocates as a library, which is the beſt collection of books and MSS in this part of the kingdom *.

In the middle of the Parliament-cloſe there is a beautiful equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles the II. made of caſt metal.

On the north ſide of th High Street is the Royal Exchange. It was founded in 1753, by the patriotic George Drummond, Eſq; it is a very elegant building, in the form of a ſquare, and coſt, including the price of the area, 31,457 l. Sterling.

In going down the High Street, the next public building which attracts notice, is the Tron Church. It was founded in 1637, but was lately conſiderably modernized. Still deſcending, the next building that attracts notice is the Canongate Church, ſtanding about the middle of the ſtreet which goes by that name; but there is nothing remarkable about it. At the extremity of the ſtreet ſtands the royal palace of Holyroodhouſe. It is a very neat and handſome building, in the form of a ſquare. The north-weſt towers were built for a royal reſidence by James V. The other parts of the building were erected during the reign of Charles II. The inner court is ſurrounded with piazzas. Over the principal entrance, which fronts the weſt, there is a handſome cupola, the roof of which exhibits an imperial crown in ſtone. The north front comprehends a ſpacious gallery, where hang the pictures of the Scottiſh monarchs from Fergus I. to James VI. Theſe are imaginary portraits, and are executed in a very inferior ſtyle. The different apartments of the palace are occupied by different noblemen. The principal apartment has been lately fitted up for the reſidence of the commander in chief for Scotland. At preſent accommodations are making, in ſome of the apartments, for the Count D'Artois, his ſon, and ſuite. The Abbey, adjoining to the palace, exhibits a very grand ruin. It was founded by David I. in 1128.

We ſhall now take a very curſory view of the other public buildings of this city.

* See an account of it in vol 56. p. 198.

The

The one which ſtands firſt, both in point of importance and elegance, is Heriot's Hoſpital. This beautiful Gothic pile was founded in 1628, according to a deſign by Inigo Jones, and was finiſhed in 1650, at an expence of 30,000 l. in conſequence of a mortification made by George Heriot, goldſmith and jeweller to James the VI. The funds of this charity are very great; the annual revenue being between 3 and 4000 l. and a number of boys are well boarded and educated in it, to the number at preſent of 125.

Watſon's Hoſpital, a neat modern building, was founded in 1738 by George Watſon, merchant in Edinburgh. It is alſo a very conſiderable and well managed inſtitution. Its revenue is nearly 2000 l. per annum. The Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1756, is a very neat edifice, and has proved a moſt beneficial inſtitution: Above 2000 patients are annually admitted into it, of whom only *one* in 24, upon an average, dies. While the Infirmary is mentioned, the name of the patriotic projector Mr George Drummond muſt always be heard. There are ſeveral other charitable inſtitutions, as a Trades Hoſpital and a Merchant Hoſpital for girls. Three Charity Workhouſes, an almshouſe called Trinity Hoſpital, and the Orphan Hoſpital. This laſt is the only one that attracts notice as a building. It conſiſts of a centre and two wings, and makes a handſome appearance, tho' its ſituation is rather low. It was founded by Mr Andrew Garden 1734, and has, from the late management of thoſe in the direction, proved a very uſeful inſtitution. We conceive it to be unneceſſary to deſcribe the churches and other old buildings; a ſhort enumeration of the moſt remarkable modern ones ſhall cloſe this account of the buildings of the metropolis.

We may with juſtice obſerve in general, that no city in the world can exhibit more regularity, beauty, and magnificence, than the new buildings about Edinburgh. The ſtreets of the New Town aſtoniſh and delight every beholder. The rapidity with which they have riſen, is alſo remarkable; the firſt houſes in the New Town were begun about the year 1760; and the North Bridge, which unites the Old and New Town, was only founded in 1763 by Provoſt Drummond; the plan was by Mr Milne, and it is a very elegant piece of architecture. The ſum in Mr Milne's contract was 10,140 l. Sterling, but, owing to ſome inſufficiency, the ſouth end gave way, before it was finiſhed, in 1769. To repair and ſtrengthen it, has increaſed the expence to upwards of 18,000 l. Sterling. The South Bridge, which extends over the Cowgate, was founded by Provoſt Hunter Blair in 1785. It is not remarkable as a bridge, having but one capital arch; but the elegance of the ſhops and houſes upon it, ſtrike all ſtrangers with ſurprize and delight. The price of the areas on which theſe are built, is always mentioned with aſtoniſhment; ſome ſold at the rate of 109,000 l. per acre, others at 96,000 l. per acre;—prices higher than any to be found either in ancient or modern times.

The Earthen Mound, which forms alſo a communication between the Old and New Town, deſerves notice. It is 800 feet acroſs, and is compoſed of the earth and rubbiſh dug from the foundations of the new buildings. It was completed of a moderate width and height in the ſpace of three years, without any expence to the town, and proves a very uſeful paſſage. This extraordinary work is getting daily additions; but, from its having ſunk at different times, the quantity of earth put upon it is aſtoniſhing. From a computation made in 1792, allowing three cart loads to each cubical yard of earth, there muſt have then been 1,305,750 cart loads thrown upon it.

At the extremity of the North Bridge ſtands the Regiſter Office, a moſt ſuperb and elegant ſtructure, after a plan by the late Mr Robert Adam. It was built to preſerve the records of the law depart-

partments, as well as the titles of individuals to their property, from the accident of fire or other deſtructive cauſe, and it is well ſitted for the purpoſe. The eſtimate of the whole when finiſhed is 36,000 l. In the center of the dome, an elegant ſtatue of his Majeſty King George III. executed by the ingenious Mrs Damer, was lately erected.

St Andrew's Church, in George Street, is a very handſome building, the ſpire is elegant, but too ſlender for its height.

Though Edinburgh cannot boaſt of many public places of entertainment, yet ſuch as we have are neat and commodious. The Theatre, the Concert Room, the Equeſtrian Circus, lately erected, and the Aſſembly Rooms, are all worthy of the metropolis of Scotland, though none of them poſſeſs much exterior beauty.

The Theatre, previous to the 1768, was private property; at that period it was pulled down during a riot. Upon this a royal licence was applied for, and the preſent houſe was built by ſubſcription. It coſt about 5000 l. including wardrobe and ſcenery. The ſhares are 100 l. each. The theatre when filled, draws 140 l. Sterling.

The Concert; this is a ſmall but very elegant oval room, built by private ſubſcription, after a plan of Sir Robert Milne, in 1762. It will contain about 500 perſons.

The new Aſſembly Rooms, built by ſubſcription, according to a deſign of the late Mr Henderſon of this place, are very commodious and elegant. The large room is 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 36½ feet in height.

They were founded in the year 1776, and have coſt upwards of 10,000 l. but are not, as yet, completely finiſhed.

The Equeſtrian Circus, was alſo built by ſubſcription, divided in ſhares of 20 l. each. It is a commodious and handſome houſe.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh has, for a conſiderable number of years, been in very high repute all over the world. As a medical ſchool it has ſtood unrivalled. In theology, the belles lettres, and other branches of uſeful and polite literature, its fame is widely extended. It comprehends the following branches of ſtudy: We have annexed the ſalaries, which are by far too ſmall.

Faculty of Theology.—Principal of the Univerſity, and primary profeſſor of divinity, L. 111 : 2 : $0\frac{3}{4}$.—Profeſſor of divinity, L. 161 : 2 : $0\frac{3}{4}$.—Profeſſor of divinity and church-hiſtory, L. 100.—Profeſſor of Oriental languages, librarian and ſecretary to the Univerſity L. 119 : 12 : 8.

Faculty of Law.—*Regius* Profeſſor of the law of nature and nations, upwards of L. 200.—Profeſſor of civil law, L. 100.——Profeſſor of Scots law, L. 100.—Profeſſor of civil hiſtory, and Greek and Roman antiquities, L. 100.

*Faculty of Medicine**.—Profeſſor of Anatomy and Chirurgery, L. 50.—Profeſſor of the Practice of medicine.—*Regius* Profeſſor of botany, L. 77 : 15 : $6\frac{1}{3}$.—Profeſſor of *Materia medica*.—Profeſſor of chemiſtry.—Profeſſor of the Theory of medicine, and dean of the faculty of medicine.—Profeſſor of midwifery.—Profeſſor of natural hiſtory, L. 70.

Faculty of Arts.—Profeſſor of moral philoſophy, L. 102 : 4 : $5\frac{1}{3}$.—*Regius* Profeſſor of rhetoric and belles lettres, L. 70.—Profeſſor of Greek, L. 52, 4 : $5\frac{1}{3}$.—Profeſſor of Humanity L. 52, 10 s.—Profeſſor of natural philoſophy, L. 52 : 4 : $5\frac{1}{3}$.—Profeſſor of mathematicks and aſtronomy, L. 113 : 6 : 8.—Profeſſor of Logick, and dean of the faculty of arts, L. 52 : 4 : $5\frac{1}{3}$.—Profeſſor of agriculture, L. 50.

The old College being very unfit to accomodate the ſtudents, and having alſo become ruinous, the foundation of a very magnificent pile was laid in November 1789. As no public funds belonged to the Univerſity, the build-

* The ſalary of King's phyſician is divided among thoſe gentlemen who have no ſalaries as profeſſors.

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ing believed to be carried on by private subscription; and the sums contributed, are a striking proof of the necessity of the undertaking, as well as of the regard and attachment of individuals to their Alma-mater. The estimate for completing the whole is about L.64,008, of this nearly L. 32,000 has been subscribed for.

The number of students varies; but, in general they amount to 1200 or 1300.

Connected with the College, and one of the greatest ornaments of the city, may be mentioned the Botanical Garden. It is situated near the middle of Leith walk, and contains five English acres of ground. It is considered as one of the best collections in the world for Botanical purposes. In the next place, the Observatory on the Calton hill may be noticed. Though intended originally to form a part of the College Astronomical aparatus, yet some circumstances have hitherto prevented that design from being accomplished. It contains the famous reflecting Telescope, of the late Mr James Short, perhaps one of the finest instruments of the kind in the world. Admittance is got to it for a small sum to the present keeper.

In Edinburgh, there are four Banking Companies who issue notes, besides private Banks, who discount bills, &c. viz the Bank of Scotland, erected by act of Parliament in 1695. Their capital was originally 100,000l. it is now *one million*. It had been customary to issue notes for trifling sums; 5 Shilling notes were very common; this had the effect to banish silver entirely. In the 1765, an act passed, prohibiting all promissory notes, payable to the bearer, under one pound Sterling.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, was incorporated by Royal Chater in 1727. The original capital was 111,000l. Sterling; it is now the same with that of the Bank of Scotland.

The British Linen Company, was erected into a body corporate in 1746, with power to raise a capital of 100,000 Sterling, to encourage the manufacture of linen in Scotland; and it had the desired effect.

The only private Banking Company, that issues notes, is Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co.

The trade and manufactures of Edinburgh are by no means considerable. Its population is much owing to the Supreme Courts being held there. The branches of manufacture, such as linen, carpeting, leather, &c. are comparatively on so small a scale, as not to demand particular notice.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh, are well accomodated in elegant and healthy lodgings, upon easy terms; and the supplies of butcher meat, and of fish in considerable variety, render their situation easy and comfortable. From these circumstances, and the cheap rate at which almost every branch of useful and polite instruction can be had, it is highly suitable for the residence of families who have children to educate. They may enjoy elegant amusements without dissipation, and the mind may be relaxed and entertained without being jaded, or the health impaired. The cup of pleasure may be tasted, without being poisoned by any galling reflexions on the cost.

It is not easy to state, with precision, the populousness of a large city; besides the inaccuracy of our registers of deaths and burials, the numbers of entrants and emigrants are always fluctuating. From a pretty accurate survey, made in the 1775, the number of separate families then in Edinburgh, Leith, and their environs, amounted to 13,806, which, multiplied by 6, gives the number of inhabitants to be 82,836. Since that period, perhaps an increase to 84,000 is not far wide of the truth.

(*To be continued.*)

REVIEW

The Elements of Medicine of John Brown, M. D. Tranſlated from the Latin, with Comments and Illuſtrations, by the Author. A new edition, reviſed and corrected. With a Biographical Preface, by Thomas Beddoes, M. D. and a head of the Author. 2 vols. 8vo. 12 boards. *Johnſon.*

IT is well known that the late Dr Brown, whoſe opinions have figured ſo much in the medical world, died after a life of penury and diſappointments, leaving behind him a totally deſtitute family. The preſent republication of this work has been undertaken chiefly with a view to their relief.

It muſt be conſidered as fortunate, that the execution of this deſign has been committed to a gentleman of ſuch acknowledged abilities as Dr Beddoes. Though a ſpecimen of the original work would not be entertaining to the generality of our readers, yet the following humurous obſervations by the Editor will, we hope, be acceptable:

ON REPUTATION IN PHYSIC.

SECT. II. D. *Mere collectors of fees, regardleſs of medical ſcience, given to artifice and intrigue, each ſpecies after its own manner.*

'3. *The bullying* DOCTOR D.

——— Inexorabilis, acer,

Looks big, ſtruts, ſwaggers, ſwears.

'*Obſ.* Surgeons, in our times, more frequently bear theſe marks. According to a moſt acute contemporary author, the famous Radcliffe was a compleie ſpecimen of the bullying D. "With ſmall ſkill in phyſic, and hardly any learning, he got into practice by vile arts.—He would neglect a nobleman that gave exorbitant fees;" and to heighten the inſult by contraſt "at the ſame time carefully attend a ſervant or mean perſon for nothing; he was ſurly and moroſe; treated his patients like dogs; extended his inſolence even to the Royal Family; ſcorned to conſult with his betters on what emergency ſoever; looked down with contempt on the moſt deſerving of his profeſſion; and never would confer with any phyſician who would not pay homage to his ſuperior genius, creep to his humour, and never approach him but with the ſlaviſh obſequiouſneſs of a court flatterer."

"*The bacchannalian* Doctor D. given to ſottiſhneſs, if not to drunkenneſs—generally ſomewhat of the bully.

"4. *The ſolemn* Doctor D. with garb, voice, geſtures, and equipage, contrived to overawe weak imaginations, and hide the futility of his art.

"*Obſ.* 1. D. of this remarkable ſpecies firſt practiſed phyſic with pomp: they invented or borrowed from the other profeſſions thoſe barbarous habiliments, of which ridicule has but lately ſtripped phyſicians. In times, when a huge wig, or a flowing gown, could more effectually command reſpect than ſound morality, ſubſtantial juſtice, or uſeful ſkill, the ſtratagem ſucceeded to admiration.

"*Obſ.* 2. D. of this ſpecies, when a pretext offers, ſpeak oſtentatiouſly of their experience, never ſuſpecting any of their hearers may know, that there are underſtandings which multiplicity of appearances ſerves but to confound.

"5. *The club hunting* Doctor. D. frequenting the crowded haunts of men; puſhing himſelf forward, ſaluting all he knows, and all who will know him; talking much and loud.

"*Obſ.* In England, D. of this ſpecies have of late been frequently ſeen in paroxyſms of frantic loyalty, and of *civiſme* in France.

"6. *The burr* Doctor. D. faſtening himſelf upon you as tenaciouſly as the heads of the noiſome weed (*centaurea calcitrapa*) from which the trivial name of the ſp. is taken, fix upon your cloaths.

"*Obſ.* Nothing in art, but the juggler's addreſs in making you take what card he pleaſes out of a pack, equals the dexterity with which D. of this ſp. force themſelves on patients.

"7. *The wheedling* Doctor. D. with an everlaſting ſmirk upon his countenance, frequent at the polite end of large cities, and at places of faſhionable reſort.

"Var. *a. The* Adonis *wheedling* D. D. with an handſome face, joined to the wily addreſs, characteriſtic of the ſp. flouriſhes at the watering places; ſometimes joins to his profeſſion the trade of a fortune hunter; and if he ſucceeds, "gives phyſic to the dogs."

"*Obſ.* 1. D. of this ſp. when moſt moderate, preſcribe for every rich patient two draughts a-day, and one night draught, beſides pills and powders. Hence needleſsly to ſwallow naufeous

drenches may be numbered among the curſes of wealth.

"*Obſ.* 2. The *Adonis* D. has no ſooner or later a patient of note, ill of a fever or ſome diſeaſe, that uſually terminates favourably; in caſe of recovery, the female buſy-bodies of the place exert their ſpirit of cabal in behalf of the wonder-working youth, and his fortune is made.

"8. *The caſe-coining* Doctor. D. publiſhing forged or falſified caſes.

"*Obſ.* "A very fertile ſource of falſe facts has been opened for ſome time paſt. That is, in ſome young phyſicians, the vanity of being the authors of obſervations which are often too haſtily made, *and ſometimes, perhaps, were entirely dreſſed in the cloſet.* We dare not at preſent be more particular; but the next age will decern many inſtances of perhaps the direct falſehoods, and certainly the many miſtakes in fact, produced in the preſent age, concerning the virtues and powers of medicines." CULLEN. Mater. Med. I. 153.

"A-kin to this flagitious abuſe, is the practice of purchaſing falſe atteſtations, on oath, for advertiſements; and what is ſtill worſe in effect, though not in intention; a cuſtom beginning to prevail among perſons of diſtinction—who cannot be ſuppoſed capable of diſcriminating diſeaſes, or deciding on the efficacy of drugs—but who, nevertheleſs, permit Quacks to uſe their names in teſtimony of cures, which they *ſuppoſe* themſelves to have witneſſed.

"9. *The good ſort of man* Doctor. D. a good ſort of man, armed, by ſome miſtake, with a diploma.

"Var. *a. The* goſſiping *good ſort of man* D. fetches and carries ſcandal.

Obſ. Varieties numerous as the hues of the chamæleon.

"10. *The Sectarian* Doctor. D. dwelling among his own people at firſt; and by them often puſhed on to ſpread deva-ſtation among the beſt of mankind.

"*Obſ.* Varieties manifold; each diſtinguiſhed by the livery of its ſect—one is too curious to be omitted.

"Var. *a. The* inſpired *Sect.* Doctor. D. believing himſelf to be inſpired with the knowledge of diſeaſes and remedies.

"In civilized countries not much more frequent than witches. Among rude tribes, as among the Tartar hordes, a kindred variety is univerſally found. See Gmelin's Travels. But theſe ſeem rather to pretend to inſpiration, than really to believe that their deity ſerves them in the capacity of Prompter; and they conjoin the characters of prieſt and conjurer with that of phyſician. I have not been able to aſcertain whether our variety receives the afflatus, except in its medical capacity; and the miracles it has wrought in this, are not ſo perfectly authenticated as to ſilence cavillers."

Some ſerious matter follows, introductory to the ſtudy of the Brunonian doctrine, which, it muſt be acknowledged, requires, beyond moſt ſyſtems, the efforts of a clear head, and an exerciſed underſtanding, to prepare the way for its full comprehenſion. An ingenious illuſtration by Mr Thomas Chriſtie is made a part of this preliminary matter. Dr B. has added ſtrictures on the origin, and on the imperfections and errors of the ſyſtem; and he gives the following ſummary account of what he conceives to be its principal excellencies:

"The diſtinguiſhing merit of Brown is obvious; he avoided all falſe analogies, and confined himſelf within the proper ſphere of obſervation for a phyſician. Hence, at a time when I could not be ſuſpected of that diſpoſition to diminiſh the faults, and magnify the excellencies of his ſyſtem, which my ſhare in the preſent publication may be ſuppoſed to produce; I was led to remark, that "if he has not always diſcovered the truth, he is ſeldom forſaken by the ſpirit of philoſophy." Before him, inveſtigations relative to medicine had been carried on juſt as rationally, as if to diſcover the qualities of the horſe, the naturaliſt were to direct his attention to the movements of a windmill. There exiſted no ſyſtem which was not either entirely, or in a great meaſure, founded upon the obſerved or ſuppoſed properties of ſubſtances deſtitute of life. Thus Boerhaave taught, that diſeaſes depend upon changes of the blood, ſimilar to thoſe which certain oily, watery, or mucilaginous liquors undergo. I have already had occaſion to ſhew, that Cullen referred the phænomena of life to an imaginary fluid, endowed with the ſame properties as the electric fluid, of which the very exiſtence is ſtill problematical. His predeceſſors having, in this manner, left man entirely out of their ſyſtems, or aſſigned him an unimportant place: Brown atchieved the important ſervice of reſtoring him to his proper ſtation in the centre."

A Review of Dr Price's Writings on the Finances of Great Britain. By William Morgan, F. R. S. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Cadell jun. and Davies.*

THE national debt has always been a ſubject of much ſpeculation. The finances of Great Britain have always exceeded the moſt ſanguine hopes of their abettors, as well as contradicted the alarmiſts. This writer is no favourer of the funding ſyſtem.—We ſhall give a ſummary of his ſtate of the funded debt.

He firſt gives the particulars of the funded debt in January 1795, which had been incurred previouſly to the year 1784. Its amount is, principal, L. 256,964,078; annual intereſt and management L. 9,172,363. The additions to the funded debt ſince 1788 are next ſtated at, principal L. 51,897,251; intereſt, &c. L. 1,830,975. The whole then of the funded debt in 1795 is, principal, 308,861,329l.; intereſt, &c. 11,003,3381.

The amount of the unfunded debt is ſtated at L. 13,483,000; its intereſt at 5 per cent. L. 674,150. If to theſe ſums be added the Imperial loan and its intereſt, which the writer ſuppoſes will be ultimately paid by this country, our national debt, and its intereſt, will amount to the enormous ſums of L. 331,699,329—and L. 12,127,488. Mr M. however allows, that ſome deduction ſhould be made from the foregoing ſums, on account of the ſtock which has been purchaſed by the commiſſioners for diſcharging the national debt; but, in order to ſhew what is the real proportion of the debt diſcharged, to that remaining, he converts the whole funded and unfunded debt into three per cents. and ſtates it at L. 383,823,294. His concluſions we ſhall give in his own words:

"In nine years about 14 millions of the three per cents. have been paid off, which, according to the foregoing computations, do not amount to 1-27th part of the whole national debt, or to nine pence in the pound. In leſs than three years, a debt has been incurred, which, if converted into three per cents. would, as appears above, exceed 70 millions:—in other words, the funded debt in the three laſt years, is five times greater than the debt diſcharged in nine years. To congratulate the nation, therefore, under ſuch circumſtances, on the progreſs that has been made in reducing its debts, is to ſuppoſe it deſtitute of common underſtanding; and the ignorant credulity which can ſuffer itſelf to be deceived by thoſe congratulations, is to be equalled only by the effrontery that can propoſe them. It is of little conſequence, while millions are added to millions, every year, that new funds are eſtabliſhed for redeeming thoſe debts. The proviſion, which is made for this purpoſe, of L. 1 per cent. per ann. will indeed, if invariably applied, diſcharge the principal in 37 years. But, in the circumſtances of this country, what conſolation or ſecurity can ſuch remedies afford? for neither our reſources nor our credit are endleſs; and, therefore, if we go on to increaſe our debts, at the rate we have hitherto, it is manifeſt, that long before the termination of 37 years, they muſt be diſcharged in a much more ſummary way than by the operations of compound intereſt.

"If the ways and means in each year be compared with the public exigencies, they will, uniformly, be found to have fallen ſhort of them, though, at the beginning of the year, the contrary had always been predicted. This, I think, is ſufficiently proved to have been the caſe, ſo far as the year 1790, in the third chapter of the foregoing treatiſe. In the year 1791, the ſupplies (including L. 500,000 taken from the unclaimed ſtock at the bank) were ſtated to be L. 14,881,634, and the expenditure L. 14,064,656. Between theſe two ſums a difference of L. 816,978 was ſuppoſed to remain in favour of the ways and means; but at the beginning of the next year, inſtead of this promiſed ſurplus in the income, we find a deficiency in it of L. 436,990.—In like manner, in the year 1792, the ſupplies were eſtimated at L. 11,503,996, and the expenditure at L. 11,138,884, which ſuppoſed a balance, in favour of the former, of L. 365,182; but, at the concluſion of this year, the balance proved, as it did in the preceding year, to be on the other ſide, and the grants were found to be deficient L. 575,325. In the year 1793, though 4½ millions were borrowed, the expenditure exceeded the grants L. 824,000; and in the year 1794, after borrowing 11 millions, the deficiency of the grants amounted to L. 1,095,000. In the preſent year, including the Imperial loan, our own loan, the vote of credit for the army and navy, &c. &c. the enormous ſum of L. 30,583,000 has been already

added to the public debts; and if we may reaſon from the experience of the three foregoing years, in which the deficiency of the ſupplies increaſed, in proportion to the magnitude of the expenditure, it is probable that the grants, in this year, will be more deficient than ever. But does not this circumſtance portend our near approach to the termination of our reſources? for, if this courſe be perſiſted in, of adding millions annually to the public debts, the deficiency of the grants in the preceding year will exceed the intereſt of the new loan in the following year, and it will become neceſſary, even in times of peace, to borrow money every year, in order to render the revenue equal to the ordinary expenditure. In ſuch circumſtances no credit can long be ſuſtained; and though the induſtry and enterprize of this nation are undoubtedly very great, yet all induſtry and enterprize muſt ſink at laſt under the continual accumulation of freſh burdens; and ſhould our credit be deſtroyed, it will require more ability than has hitherto been diſplayed, by the preſent conductors of our public affairs, to preſerve a nation like ours, overwhelmed as it is with debts and taxes, from bankruptcy and ruin.

"From the year 1784 to the year 1789, new taxes have been laid to the amount of L. 1,075,300. In the year 1791, further taxes have been impoſed, to the amount of L. 820,000. In the year 1793, further taxes have been laid, to the amount of L. 480,000; and this year has been diſtinguiſhed, above all others in the annals of the country, by additional taxes to the ſtupendous amount of L. 1,700,000: ſo that ſince the commencement of the preſent adminiſtration, the public burdens have been increaſed about 4 millions per annum, or, at leaſt, L. 3,800,000, even after deducting thoſe taxes which have been repealed in conſequence of the oppoſition raiſed againſt them, from their being conſidered as vexatious and oppreſſive. But it ſhould be remembered, that with all this maſs of taxes we are ſtill involved in the moſt expenſive war that has ever diſtreſſed this country, without a proſpect of its concluſion: and to what magnitude the debts may be further increaſed by the conteſt, exceeds all the powers of computation to determine. Were peace to be immediately made, the ordinary expenditure would at leaſt be 20 millions per annum.---A ſum which is ſuppoſed to be two millions greater than the yearly rents of all the lands in the kingdom. If, therefore, the annual income, ariſing from all the landed property, be inſufficient to pay the ordinary expences, and if our commerce, as one of our legiſlators magnanimouſly, though perhaps not very wiſely, declared, muſt periſh rather than the object of this juſt and neceſſary war ſhould not be attained, there is reaſon to apprehend, from the preſent appearance of things, that we are haſtening towards a ſtate of difficulty and danger, unknown in the hiſtory of this country; and that we ſhall exhibit, to the world, an awful example of the folly of a commercial nation's preferring war, and its ruinous conſequences, to the cultivation of trade, and the peaceful enjoyment of its advantages.'

An Eſſay on the malignant peſtilential Fever introduced into the Weſt Indian Iſlands from Boullam on the coaſt of Guinea, as it appeared in 1793 and 1794. By C. Chiſholm M. D. Surgeon to his Majeſty's Ordnance in Grenada. 8vo. 3s. Boards. Dilly. 1795.

As the ſubject of this volume is now of ſuch general importance we ſhall give the ſummary of the author's deſcription of the ſymptoms of this moſt alarming malady, with his mode of cure.

"THE patient, without any previous complaint, ſuddenly becomes giddy; he loſes his eye ſight; every thing ſeems to move round him with inconceivable velocity; he falls down almoſt inſenſible, and in that ſtate remains half an hour or upwards. During this paroxyſm the body feels cold, and is overſpread with cold ſweat, which iſſues from every pore in aſtoniſhing abundance. On his recovery, the cold goes off, and is inſtantly ſucceeded by intenſe heat, and quick, ſmall, hard pulſe; the head achs dreadfully, particularly the forehead and ſinciput, which is generally accompanied with pain in the right ſide, and at the præcordia. The laſt, however, has never been acute, and may rather be called oppreſſion than pain. The eyes are much inflamed, watery, protruded, and wildly rolling; the face much flushed; much heat is felt at the pit of the ſtomach; and that organ ſeems to be conſiderably affected by the naufea and frequent retching and vomiting, which then come on. The patient ſoon after com-

complains of intolerable pain in the small of his back, and in the calves of his legs; but the laft appears to be the moft violent. During twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, or thirty-fix hours, thefe fymptoms continue increafing, except the quickneſs and hardneſs of the pulſe, which do not change materially during that time, and are then fucceeded by general coldneſs, cold ſweat, a greater or leſs degree of coma and delirium, or a ſtate very much reſembling intoxication. Life in this ſtate is lengthened out to ſixty or ninety hours from the firſt attack. A ſhort interval of reaſon then takes place; the patient conſiders himſelf better, and is for a moment flattered with the proſpect of recovery; but a fit as ſudden and unexpected as the firſt comes on, during which he foams at the mouth, rolls his eyes dreadfully, and throws out and pulls back his extremities in violent and quick alternate ſucceſſion. In general the patient expires in this fit; but ſome have recovered from it, and continued rational for a few hours longer, when a ſecond fit has carried them off. This has been the general progreſs of the diſeaſe in its worſt form; and indeed there have not been many deviations from it; the principal of theſe were, the general ſymptoms coming on without any preceding convulſion. The patient has been in ſome inſtances, comatoſe from the very commencement of the diſeaſe; o thers have had the diſeaſe uſhered in by a ſucceſſion of ſhort convulſive fits, and it has afterwards been marked with conſtant delirium and cold clammy ſweat, without any intervening heat of ſurface, &c. The diſeaſe too, in a few caſes, has ſeized the patient in the manner moſt other fevers come on; that is, with ſhivering and a ſenſe of cold.

"My mode of uſing the calomel ſince the re-appearance of the diſeaſe, is to give ten grains to an adult patient as ſoon as poſſible after I ſee him. This generally acts as an aperient in the degree required, about an hour or two after it is given. At the end of three hours I repeat the ſame doſe without opium, if the firſt had not purged more than twice. At the end of three hours more, the ſame quantity is given, adding opium or not, as the preceding doſes have acted. In this manner ten grains are given every three hours till the ſalivary glands become affected; which generally happens in leſs than twenty-four hours from the commencement of the treatment. The effect of the medicine given in this manner, may be perceived after the third doſe in general; the patient becoming calmer, leſs reſtleſs, leſs anxious; his ſkin being ſofter, and poſſeſſed of an agreeable heat; the ſtomach being perfectly retentive, however irritable it might have been before; and the eyes recovering their former luſtre and ſenſibility: When, at length, ſalivation takes place, the patient is left free from diſeaſe, with a moderate warm moiſture on his ſkin; and very ſoon after, ſigns of returning health are indicated by calls for food, &c. The recovery of ſtrength is proportionally rapid to that from diſeaſe; nor is it at all neceſſary to have recourſe to bark, or any other medicine whatſoever."

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POETRY.

THE WISH.

GIVE me, kind heaven, the middle ſtate,
Not meanly poor, nor proudly great!
I aſk no wealth, no power I crave,
Let me not have, nor be a ſlave.
O'er no man let me covet rule;
Let no man e'er make me his tool.
The duty I to others owe,
Teach thou, my rebel heart to know.
Yet let me never anxious be,
For duty others owe to me;
But think, ere I too much expect,
The higher duties I neglect;
Bleſs me with health to earn my food,
With wiſdom to diſcern what's good.
Leſs let me others errors mind,
Than thoſe within myſelf I find;
Averſe to make their foibles known,
As careful to conceal my own;
And leſt I do another wrong,
Reſtrain the licence of my tongue!
The ills as mortal, I muſt ſhare,
Make me without repining bear;
Convinc'd the ſinful cauſe is mine,
The merciful-chaſtiſement thine,
On every fellow-mortal's woe,
Let me a ready tear beſtow;
Not be ſo much of want afraid;
As not to give my little aid,
When weeping want, with trembling hand,
Makes in thy name; its meek demand.
When innocence gives laughter birth.
Let me not check the harmleſs mirth;
Yet ſpeed the voice that kindly cries,
"Be *merry* mortals, and be *wiſe*."
O gracious heaven, theſe bleſſings give—
I care not *where*, but *how* I live!

THE ZODIAC.

Tempora mutantur.

'TIS thus the year by modern reck'ning ſtands,
And chiefly *thus each Sign* the neighbouring month commands.

Old *January's* mounted on the *Goat*,
Whoſe hoary beard is like the driven ſnow;
And *February* ſails upon a moat,
Aquarius call'd by mortals here below.

Next luſty *March*, born of the *Fiſhes twain*,
Blows the ſure emblem of the coming ſpring;
While fruitful from the Helleſpont with rain
The *Ram's* wet fleece does budding *April* wring.

Then comes fair *May*, ſtriding the wanton *Bull*,
Which bore Europa to the arms of Jove;
And jolly *June* carried of *Twins*, ſo full
Of lazy health the ſeaſons are of love.

Upon the crooked *Crab* warm *July* rides,
Backward his ſteps and ſlow, the weather ſuits;
But ſultry *Auguſt* 'croſs a *Lion* ſtrides,
Who ſhakes his mane and fills the earth with fruits.

September as his prize the *Virgin* hails,
Whoſe Cornucopia pours the harveſt down;
October lifts on high the poiſed *Scales*,
And weighs (as God appoints) the gifts around;

Gloomy *November* on the *Scorpion* dread
Daring comes on, when once the grape is preſt;
And grim *December*, with his criſped head,
Rides on the *Centaur* towering o'er the reſt.

ODE,

ON A COLLEGE FEAST DAY*.

HARK! heard ye not thoſe footſteps dread,
That ſh ook the hall with thundering tread?
With eager haſte
The fellows paſt;
Each, intent on direful work,
High lifts the intrenchant knife, and points the deadly fork.
But lo! the portals ope; and, pacing forth
With ſteps, alas! too ſlow,
The College Gyps, of high illuſtrious worth,
With all the diſhes in long order go.
In the midſt, a form divine,
Appears the fam'd ſirloin;
And lo! with plumbs and ſteaming glory crown'd,
A mighty pudding ſpreads its fragrance all around.
Heard ye the din of dinner bray.
Knife to fork, and fork to knife!
Unnumber'd heroes, in the glorious ſtrife,
Thro' fiſh, fleſh, pies, and puddings cut their deſtined way.

See! beneath the glittering blade,
Gored with many a gaping wound,
Low the fam'd ſirloin is laid,
And ſinks in many a gulph profound.

Ariſe! ariſe! ye ſons of glory!
Pies and Puddings are before ye.
See! the ghoſts of hungry bellies
Point to yonder ſtand of jellies;
While ſuch dainties are beſide ye,
Snatch the goods the cooks provide ye.
Mighty rulers of the ſtate,
Snatch, before it is too late;

* As a ſpecimen of Academical Contributions of original and tranſlated poetry, *lately* publiſhed.

For,

For, swift as thought, the puddings, jellies, pies,
Contract their giant bulk, and shrink to pigmy size
From the table now retreating,
All around the fire they meet,
And with wines the sons of eating
Crown at length the gorgeous treat.

Triumphant plenty's rosy graces
Wanton in their jolly faces,
And in each countenance serene
Mirth and cheerfulness are seen.
Fill high the sparkling glass,
And drink the accustomed toast!
Drink deep, ye valiant host,
And let the bottle pass.
Begin the jovial strain!
Fill, fill the mystic bowl!
And drink, and drink, and drink again.
For drinking fires the soul.

But soon, too soon with one accord they nod;
Each on his seat begins to reel,
All conquering Bacchus' power they feel,
And pour libations to the rosy god.
At length with dinner and with wine oppress,
Down to the floor they sink, and snore themselves to rest.

INSCRIPTION UNDER A BUST OF ADDISON.

BY MR WALLER.

O ADDISON! to thy lamented dust,
With pious hands I consecrate this bust.
Oh! grac'd with virgin purity of soul,
With wit to charm, with morals to controul,
To gentle Montague and Sommers dear,
Whilst verse as yet could soothe a Courtier's ear.

Lo! touch'd by thee, with pure Religion's flame,
Philosophy assumes a loftier aim,
And better truths and mysteries refine
The souls of Seneca and Antonine.

Thou great, best Censor of a vicious age,
Whose blameless life flow'd gently as thy page,
Tho' chaste yet courteous, tho' correct yet free,
Ev'n Virtue may admire herself in thee!

ADDRESS TO JURYMEN.

BY * PINDAR.

SIRS, it may happen, by the grace of God,
That I, great Peter, one day come before ye,
To answer to the Man of Wig, for Ode,
Full of sublimity, and pleasant story.

Yes, it may so fall out that lofty men,
Dundas, and Richmond, Hawksb'ry Portland, Pitt,
May wish to cut the nib of Peter's pen,
And, cruel, draw the holders of his wit;

Nay, Dame injustice in their cause engage,
To clap the gentle poet in a cage:
And should a grimly judge for *death* harangue,
Don't let the poet of the people *hang*.

What are my crimes? A poor *tame* cur am I,
Though *some* will swear I've snapp'd at them by the heels;
A puppy's *pinch*, that's all I don't deny;
But Lord! how sensibly a great man feels!

A harmless joke, at times, on Kings and Queens
A little joke on lofty Earls and Lords;
Smiles at the splendid homage of Court scenes,
The modes, the manners, sentiments, and words:

A joke on Marg'ret Nicholson's mad Knights;
A joke upon the shave of cooks at Court,
Charms the fair muse, and *eke* the world delights;
A pretty piece of inoffensive sport.

Lo, in a little inoffensive smile
There lurks no lever to o'erturn the state,
And King, and parliament! intention vile!
And hurl the Queen of nations to her fate.

No gunpowder my modest garrets hold,
Dark lanterns, blunderbusses, masks, and matches;
Few words my simple furniture unfold;
A bed, a stool, a rusty coat in patches.

Carpets, nor chandeliers so bright, are mine;
Nor mirrors, ogling vanity to please;
Spaniels, nor lap dogs, with their furs so fine
Alas! my little livestock are—my fleas!

AN INVOCATION*.

COME rosy virtue, in bright truth's defence;
Come softly smiling white rob'd innocence;
Come sweet persuasion with thy silver gift;
Come genius bright my agile thoughts uplift;
Come mild contentment, and approach me near;
Come thou benevolence, and drop a tear?
Come powerful music, aid unpolish'd lays;
Come sacred reason teach me every phrase;
Come feeling nature to the heart impress;
Come sweet simplicity i'the simplest dress;
Come angel softness, with the muse's bowl;
Come blest humanity with guileless soul;
Come charity with orphan's sheltring wing;
Come lenient judgment, mark the notes I sing;
Come youth and let me paint thy vernal face;
Come silver age with thy well schooling grace;
Come meek-eyed patience join the rural dance;
Come modesty with trembling steps advance;
Come gratitude, whose memory never lags;
Come thriftless honesty, welcome tho' in rags;
Come piety amid a chosen band;
Come temperance bring religion in thy hand;
Come soft expression, emulate thine eye,
Come sympathy, and heave the gen'rous sigh;
Come memory and rouse me from my dream;
Come guardian angels wait me to my theme.

* As a specimen of poems by a gentleman of Covent Garden Theatre, *lately* published.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 2. *Mr Pitt* made a motion, "that a congratulatory addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, on the increaſe of the Royal Family, by the birth of a Princeſs;" and alſo, that congratulatory meſſages be ſent, on the ſame occaſion, to her Majeſty, and the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, which were agreed to *nem. con.*

Sir John Sinclair now roſe, agreeably to the notice he had previouſly given, to bring forward his motion on waſte and uncultivated lands; he moved, that the order of the day for a committee be read, which was read accordingly---the report being received formerly, the reſolutions were read. In conſequence, he ſaid, of theſe reſolutions, he now roſe to move for leave to bring in a bill on that ſubject. It would have been, he ſaid, his duty to go into it more at large than he meant to do at preſent, particularly as it was under the conſideration of each member of that Houſe; he would, therefore, only now take the liberty of ſtating, whether it was not, in whatever light we conſidered it, whether civil or military, a queſtion of internal policy for that Houſe? Had this meaſure, ſaid he, been formerly adopted, we would not now be under the neceſſity of expending a million of money, for the encouragement of importing corn from foreign countries; his reaſons therefore for his preſent motion were, in order to prevent the neceſſity of having recourſe in future to ſuch meaſures; he would therefore move for leave to bring in a bill, "For the improvement, diviſion, and incloſure of waſte and unclutivated lands." This motion was agreed to *nem. con.*---Sir John then moved, that on this day ſe'night, the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider the propriety of granting a bounty on raiſing potatoes, which was agreed to.

Mr Grey ſaid, that previous to the adjournment, a meſſage had been brought down to that Houſe, from his Majeſty, by his miniſters, that the criſis had at length arrived, when the ſituation of affairs in France held out a proſpect of treating for peace; but that ſince he had heard nothing farther on the ſubject, his reaſons at preſent for riſing were to know, whether any further information, on that head, might be expected from his Majeſty's Miniſters.

Mr Pitt ſaid, that none further, at preſent, could be given.

4. Certain papers from the bank were preſented, read, and ordered to lie on the table. The contents ſtated, that Exchequer bills had been iſſued, to the amount of L. 2,000,000 Sterling, towards the liquidation of the national debt; alſo accounts from the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, which were read, and ordered as above.

8. *Mr Manning* preſented a petition from the merchants of London, praying that the Houſe might take into its conſideration, the inconvenience that trade and the ſhipping experienced in the Thames, and that wet-docks might be formed to remedy that inconvenience.

The petition was oppoſed by the city repreſentatives.

The Lord Mayor ſaid, he roſe to oppoſe the petition, and ſtated the objections of the corporations, viz. that the trade of London would be carried out of the city, by this means; and that a new London would be raiſed, which would carry all the trade from the old. The corporation would, he ſaid, produce a plan, which would accommodate all parties. He did not riſe to ſtate any thing pointedly againſt the merits of the petition, but merely to ſubmit the objections of the corporations of London to the conſideration of the Houſe.

The petition was referred to the conſideration of a committee; the ſaid committee to be compoſed of the city members, and the gentlemen of the long robe.

Mr Grey preſented to the Houſe, a petition from Sir Francis Blake, whoſe object was the payment of the national debt, by parcelling it out amongſt the proprietors of land. On the motion of Mr Grey it was brought up, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

10. The Houſe in a committee of ſupply, *Mr Roſe* moved, that the ſum of 2,500,000l. to be raiſed on Exchequer bills, be granted to his Majeſty, for the extraordinaries of the year 1796.---Ordered. He moved alſo for proviſion for the pay and cloathing of the militia for the year 1796.---Ordered. Mr Roſe moved, that the farther ſum of 2,000,000l. Sterling be raiſed on Exchequer bills, by way of loan, for the year 1796; and that

a further ſum of 1,000,000l. Sterling be raiſed in the ſame manner, for the year 1797.—Ordered accordingly.

11. *Mr Maurice Robinſon* roſe, in conſequence of the notice he had given on a former day, reſpecting a motion to prevent contractors in foreign loans from ſitting in the Houſe of Commons. He reprobated, in general terms, the idea of being concerned in foreign loans on any account whatever. He more particularly alluded to the new endeavours of the miniſtry to get a freſh loan of 3,000,000l. Sterling for the Emperor, in order to enable him to fight his own battles. He then produced his motion, which was as follows: "That leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent any member of the Houſe of Commons from being concerned as a contractor in any foreign loan."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that he perceived with what intention the hon. gentleman had introduced his motion, viz. To prevent a foreign loan, and conſequently, throw obſtacles in the way of the war. With reſpect to foreign loans, he would diſmiſs every queſtion thereon, and leave that to the diſcretion of Parliament.

Mr Fox profeſſed himſelf a determined enemy to the carrying on of wars by foreign loans. He had always been againſt aſſiſting foreign potentates in their broils: in wars we were riſking every thing, not only for ourſelves but alſo for poſterity. He was, he ſaid, a friend to a bill, paſſed ſome time ago, to prevent contractors in domeſtic loans, from ſitting in that Houſe, which was a judicious exception made againſt them, and he could ſee no reaſon why a ſimilar exception ſhould not be made in reſpect to foreign loans, which were equally, if not more dangerous.

When the motion was put, there appeared

For it	19	
Againſt it	70	
Majority		---51.

12. *Mr Whitbread* moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the labourers wages bill. He thought all legal interference in a ſubject of this kind was improper, and that it ſhould be left to find its own level. He appealed to the candour of gentlemen, whether the price of labour in huſbandry was not too low, not in this time of diſtreſs and ſcarcity, but even up to this period. He took a view of the increaſe of poor rates from the time they were only 600,000l. Sterling, till the year 1782, when they were two million Sterling, and in 1794 three or four hundred thouſand pounds more were added to them, from whence the increaſe of miſery was very eaſily perceptible. If what he heard was true, and he believed it was ſo, the miſeries of the poor were great indeed; and that inſtead of being deſired, by the lower claſſes, marriages were avoided, therefore population could not be the cauſe of an increaſe of poor rates, and children, inſtead of being looked on as a bleſſing, were looked on as a curſe.

Mr Pitt could not, he ſaid, give a ſilent vote on a queſtion of ſo much importance as the preſent; and the more he conſidered it, the greater objections did he find to it, though it did honour to the feelings of the gentleman who brought it forward. He would not dwell, he ſaid, long on the ſubject; but when the hon. gentleman had compared labour and wages, on the authority of Dr Price, it was his duty to tell him, that though it called for a remedy, yet he did not conceive that it wanted a law, or the interference of magiſtrates, and the hon. gentleman himſelf had wiſhed, that the legiſlature ſhould not interfere, but that it ſhould be left to find its own level. The hon. gentleman had his doubts of the propriety of the principles of the laws he alluded to; but it would be found in the enacting part of theſe laws, that they were made to prevent combination to demand exorbitant wages. Many laws had, he ſaid, been paſſed of late, and the queſtion was, whether we had not gone too far; for if a poor man was ſuſpected that he might become chargeable, he was removed from where he might have earned his living, but now the legiſlature had wiſely prevented any perſon from being removed until actually chargeable; if therefore, inſtead of theſe laws, ſome means could be contrived, by which labour could be diffuſed, the people would be rendered much more happy; and inſtead of giving magiſtrates any power of encreaſing the price of labour, an endeavour ſhould be made to improve the poor laws. Under this idea, friendly ſocieties ought to be encouraged, and the poor to get that as a reward for their labour which was given as charity. He would therefore recommend ſchools of induſtry, the removing of reſtraints on perſons from going where they

they please, and the relieving of the poor by their own labour, and not by poor rates, which might be considered now as a premium for idleness.

Several of the members having spoke on both sides, the question was put and negatived without a division.

MOTION FOR PEACE.

15. *Mr Grey*, in consequence of his notice, introduced his motion for peace, with a speech of considerable length. He could not help, he said, expressing his surprise, that it should be again necessary for him to introduce a motion of this kind, after the many which he had made on the same subject. He hoped that in the interval, since the communication of his Majesty's message, something might have been done to promote the object of peace. At the meeting of Parliament, he had called on ministers to know if any thing had been done towards a peace, but was answered in the negative: by asking these questions respecting peace, he did not mean to ask for state secrets; and had ministers given him any satisfactory answer to his question, he would not this day have made the motion which he now had the honour of submitting to the House. Had they stated to him, that the ambition of France was such as precluded all ideas of negotiation, they should not have heard of his motion this day; but when they meant to enter on a new campaign in this situation of affairs, he found it again necessary to bring such a motion forward. He knew that, in repeating it, he would weary the attention of those that heard him, nevertheless he found it his duty to press forward the object of peace. The present question might be reduced to a narrow compass, viz. that something ought to be done for the purpose of entering into a negotiation. Mr Grey here took a view of the declaration of Government in December, and then drew a conclusion, that we ought not to stand on terms of ceremony, but enter on an immediate negociation. His Majesty's declaration had been such as to invite the French government to peace; they consequently renounced every idea of meddling with other governments, and retracted that principle which once had given the hon. gentleman so much offence; yet he had confirmed that which he would not acknowledge directly: but he has changed his ground, and is now preparing for a new campaign, under all the disadvantages of popular disgust and odium. Having stated thus much, he would leave the matter for the consideration of the House; but would ask ministers if they had any thing to say on this subject, which, if they had, and if any thing satisfactory, he would ask leave to withdraw his motion. He then moved, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that it was the desire of this House, that he would take the first opportunity of stating to the French Government our desire for peace, and of giving the desired effect to an immediate negotiation."

Mr Pitt said, that as much as he differed with the hon. gentleman on former occasions, he never differed with him in any thing more than in this; there was nothing more hostile to the views of peace than what was stated with respect to ministers, when we considered the situation of the country; we must admit then one of two changes, that through the pressure of severe necessity we were obliged to humble ourselves at the feet of the enemy, and were bound to receive the law at their hands as conquerors. From the moment that overtures of an honourable kind offered, he wished that they might be as speedy as possible; he knew, from the state of the enemy, what was their situation for war, and as to himself, he was as anxious for peace as any other gentleman in that House; but it was a peace on honourable terms. He asked the House, whether it was proper to enter into a measure to fetter the hands of the Executive Government? That since his Majesty's message had been delivered to that House, ministers had taken every measure consistent with the general interests of the country, and with the attention due to her allies, to enable his Majesty to take any opportunity, either to meet overtures for negotiation, or to make such overtures as might be found most expedient. That no etiquette with respect to who should make the first overture—no difficulty in finding a mode of making it, appeared to Government to be an obstacle to negotiation, if, in other respects, there appeared to be a probability of its leading to just and honourable terms, the great point being what prospect there was of obtaining such terms. Measures had been taken to ascertain these points, and were now in train; and if the enemy were sincere, they must lead to a negotiation. Whether that ne-

gotiation would lead to peace he could not ſay, becauſe that depended upon whether the exhauſted ſtate of the enemy would incline them to ſet on foot that negotiation with a view to a peace, very different, as to the terms of it, from any which their public declarations had, for a long time paſt, ſeemed to indicate: if this was not the caſe, he muſt ſay a ſpeedy peace was impoſſible. Having ſtated matters as far as conſiſtent with his duty, he hoped he ſhould not be aſked, on a future day, ſuch queſtions as he had heard before in that Houſe. As to the motion, he gave it his direct negative.

Mr Fox, in a ſpeech of near two hours, ſupported the motion. He ſet out with ſtating, that though the preſent was not the moſt favourable opportunity for negotiation, which had ever yet offered, he conſidered, that it might be more favourable than any future period. As to the queſtion, who ſhould make the firſt ſtep? he thought that the French, having renounced all interference in the government of other countries, it now became us unequivocally to declare our abandonment of every idea of intermeddling with the concerns of France. Were a diſpoſition to peace, on the part of the Government, diſcovered to the people of England, it would diffuſe general happineſs over the kingdom; and if it was made known to France, "I am convinced (ſaid Mr Fox) that her conceſſions would be as ample as we could wiſh. If the demands of France are exorbitant, let us meet them with reaſonable overtures on our part, and moderation will have a greater effect than the moſt ſtrenuous reſiſtance, in relaxing their exertions. Reaſon has too little to do in the government of the world, and juſtice and moderation muſt often yield to power and lawleſs might. But let us manifeſt to France, to Europe, and to the world, a ſpirit of moderation —and let us this night addreſs his Majeſty to commence a negotiation with the Republic of France.—I ſay the Republic of France; for there is more in names than one would ſometimes be apt to imagine." Allowing miniſters all the confidence they could deſire, Mr Fox inſiſted, that nothing could tend more to evince the confidence of the Houſe in Adminiſtration, than the preſent motion. Even if it be the etiquette of the miniſter, that all declarations of this nature ſhall originate in the Crown, a declaration of the Crown was not to be put in compariſon, in point of authenticity, with that which the preſent motion, if carried, would convey.

After Mr Fox had finiſhed, a diviſion took place on the motion of Mr Grey, when there appeared againſt it 189
For it 50
Majority—139.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 3. *Lord Manſfeld* moved an addreſs to his Majeſty on the happy delivery of the Princeſs of Wales of a daughter. Another addreſs to her Majeſty, and another to the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, on the ſame occaſion.—Agreed to.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Jan. 10. Yeſterday many citizens of Paris preſented themſelves, before the council of five hundred, and complained, that they had been taxed in the forced loan to a ſum beyond the amount of their fortunes. Many voices cried out, "that belongs to the executive directory."—Paſſed to the order of the day.

11. A reſolution was adopted, that all thoſe who did not pay their quota of the forced loan, within the period preſcribed by the law, ſhould, without any other formality, be liable to the ſeizure of their moveables, effects, &c.

21. The preſident of the council of elders made a ſpeech, in which he expatiated on the charms of liberty, proved that it reſtored man to the principle of things, and vowed an eternal hatred to all tyranny. "In ſwearing an hatred to royalty," ſaid he, "we do not extend our oaths beyond the limits of France; we leave other nations to live under the form of government they have choſen." He now pronounced the oath in theſe terms: "*I ſwear an hatred to Royalty!*" Each menmber, when called on, repeated the preſident's oath. It was obſerved, that when Baudin took the oath, he took from the head of Brutus the crown placed on it.

23. The

23. The council of five hundred ordered the ſale of that part of the national domains, ſituated in the nine departments of Belgium united to France, belonging to the ci-divant benefice holders, the French eccleſiaſtical bodies.

30. The council of five hundred adopted the following reſolutions:—I. The forms, plates, matrices, punches, and, in general, all the utenſils which have been employed in the fabrication of aſſignats ſhall be publicly broken on the 30th Pluvoiſe (February 10th), in preſence of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, and of thoſe appointed by the directory.—II. The paper not employed ſhall be fabricated over again.—III. The commiſſioners ſhall burn the aſſignats ariſing from the ſucceſſive re-entries. A detailed ſtatement of this operation ſhall be laid before the public.—And IV. A ſimilar ſtatement ſhall be publiſhed and poſted on the 1ſt and 15th of each month.

The council of elders unanimouſly agreed to theſe reſolutions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

At Paris, January 21ſt, was celebrated the anniverſary of the death of Louis XVI. Immediately before the preſident announced, that patriotic muſic was about to commence, Ca Ira, the Marſeillois Hymn, and other ſimilar airs were performed. Treilhard began an oration thus, "It was at this hour that the tyrant ſuffered the puniſhment due to his crimes. That puniſhment was honourable to juſtice; but it would have availed little if royalty had not been completely annihilated—if the bloody ruins of the throne had not become the ſolid baſis of the republic!" The orator then took an hiſtorical review of the various revolutions—ſtated the efforts of England, the tyrant of the ſeas, and thoſe of proud Auſtria, to deſtroy the French republic in its cradle—and concluded with a reſolution, that there was no true happineſs unleſs in an amalgama of liberty and equality, a deep-rooted hatred to royalty!—This ſpeech was loudly applauded, and ordered to be inſerted in the journals. Each member took an oath expreſſive of his hatred to royalty.

Accounts of counter-revolutionary plots, in different parts of the kingdom, are daily circulated; but which appear rather to be the efforts of exaſperated factions againſt one another, than any concerted ſyſtem for the reſtoration of royaliſm, which can alarm the preſent ruling powers. For ſome time paſt this cauſe, in La Vendee, appears to have been declining; but hitherto the republicans have gained no advantage, which can be conſidered as deciſive. In many places, throughout the nation, the forced loan hath been filled up; and at Bourdeaux, and other places, where complaints were made, of the rates being fixed too high, redreſs was given by adopting new regulations.

For ſome time paſt the ſubject of peace hath been diſcuſſed, with great freedom, in the public prints at Paris. It is affirmed to be the general wiſh of the people. The high tone, in which their haughty rulers formerly ſpoke, is now diſclaimed; views more moderate, and reſpect to the eſtabliſhed governments of Europe, are recommended. In this manner, it ſeems to be their deſign, to prepare the public mind for receiving a peace, on the conditions of withdrawing their armies from the conquered countries, and renouncing pretenſions, which are conſidered by the allies, as incompatible with the freedom and the permanent peace of Europe. Meanwhile, along the whole line of demarkation, for the reſpective armies to reſt on their arms, during the ceſſation of hoſtilities, the moſt vigorous preparations are making for commencing a new campaign.

The diſturbances in Belgium, originating from ſome counter-revolutionary efforts, made in the vicinity of Jemappe, and the foreſt of Soegnis, are completely at an end. The ringleaders have been apprehended and put to death.

In Holland, the project of a National Convention, ſo ſtrongly urged by the French repreſentatives, continues to receive a determined oppoſition in the provinces of Zealand and Frieſland. The fate of this country, perhaps, doth depend on the part which the Pruſſian monarch ſhall take in it, who will, probably, not ſee, with indifference, the ancient form of government aboliſhed, and one eſtabliſhed, ſimilar to that in France, ſo repugnant to the principles by which he conducts that in his own territories. Movements among his troops, indicating an intention to interfere in that quarter, are ſaid to be commenced; but it is impoſſible to pronounce, concerning the future

future conduct of a prince, whose councils have been marked by duplicity, treachery, and weakness.

The dismemberment of Poland being now finally made, it is probable, the designs of the Empress of Russia will begin to be developed. Her troops, when they quitted Warsaw, took the route for Moldavia. Other corps from the interior of Russia, have been filing off for the Crimea. A strong army, under the pretence of appeasing the troubles, is already in Georgia. In no period of her reign, did ever circumstances occur, more favourable to second her ambitious and enterprising views, against the Ottoman empire in Europe.

Ratisbon, Jan 21.—The memoir in which Austria proposed 100 Roman months to be raised, for the vigorous prosecution of the war, contains the following passage:—"It becomes the more urgent to form a speedy resolution, concerning new resources and supplies, as it clearly appears, from the Aulic ratificatory decree of the 10th November last year, that France is by no means disposed to conclude a peace on just, reasonable, and acceptable terms; and, under these circumstances, no means seem to remain, but with arms in hand, to wrest that peace from France to which she has refused to agree."—The Electors of Saxony and Mentz, as well as the Margrave of Baadan and Duke of Wirtemberg, have approved of the proposition made by Austria; yet the three latter have, at the same time, voted for a new proposal of peace to be made to France. Madgeburgh and Bremen have not yet voted in the college of princes, but the majority of votes, in that college, is in favour of the 100 Roman months proposed by Austria.

The French republican minister at Venice, having made reiterated remonstrances to the republic, in order to obtain the expulsion of Louis XVIII. and of all the French emigrants attached to his person, the Senate, by way of a definitive answer, has intimated to him, "that as to the prince himself, he being, by his undeniable birth-right, a senator of Venice, there existed no law which could warrant his banishment from the territory of the republic; and as to the French emigrants, the Senate beheld with conscious pride, that those unfortunate exiles, who were persecuted in most European countries, considered the dominions of the republic as an hospitable country, where the unfortunate were ever sure to find a ready asylum."

The arrangements for the partitioning of Poland have begun to take place. On the 4th January the Prussians evacuated Cracow, which was taken possession of by the Austrians on the 5th; the King of Prussia still claims the possession of those districts which he considers to be necessary as a frontier for Silesia. His soldiers still keep possession of the suburbs of Prague, which are separated from the city of Warsaw by the Vistula.

On the 9th the Prussians entered Warsaw, and took possession of that city, which was given up to them by the Russians.

The portion of Poland, which the Prussian monarch has acquired by the new partition, is to be called North Prussia. It is supposed that this dismemberment, with the old one, will form an extent of country of 2684 square leagues, and that the population may be moderately rated at two millions, six hundred, and forty-six thousand souls.

HOLLAND.

On the 30th Dec. at nine o'clock at night, the important business concerning the convening of the National Convention, was at length definitively settled. It was decided by a majority of three votes, that the national Convention should be convened on the 18th of next month. The provinces of Zealand and Friesland as yet persist in their opposition to this measure; it was hoped they will likewise accede to it, as the preservation of the union of the Dutch Republic depends on their consenting to it.

It is now decided, that at the future National Convention the provinces are to resign their territorial sovereignty; but to retain their names, the regulation of their finances, and every branch of administration which concerns the interior government of the provinces. They are not allowed to send representatives to the Convention, as this is entirely to be composed of representatives of the people, the national representation being founded on the numbers of people inhabiting a district, and not on the extent of a province, by which means the province of Holland will send as many representatives to the Convention as all the other provinces together.

The

The lists of the population of the United Provinces lately received, make the number of persons amount in each province as under:

Holland	825,000
Dutch Brabant	21,000
Gueldres	180,000
Friesland	150,000
Overyssel	134,000
Utrecht	102,000
Groningen	80,000
Zealand	75,000
Drenthe	40,000

AMERICA.

It is at length discovered, what was at the time suspected, that the dispute respecting the frontier forts on the Miami's river, in America, was fomented entirely by French emissaries, and their poisoned hirelings in different States, under the direction of the French minister Fauchet, which is proved by the correspondence of that minister, lately intercepted. Major Campbell, who commanded the British at those posts, conducted himself throughout the whole of that business in so firm, yet so temperate a manner, avoiding all improper concessions on the one hand, and declining all hostile aggression on the other, that even the American Secretary, Mr Randolph, then under French influence, was compelled reluctantly to acknowledge his meritorious conduct. Their plan appears to have been, to irritate the British settlers to act hostilely towards them, and then make that hostility a pretence for declaring war. Fortunately for both countries, the British commander was aware of their intentions, and conducted himself, notwithstanding the wanton aggressions and ill-founded charges of General Wayne, and the clamour of the French party, in such a way as to procure an amicable termination to so unpleasant a dispute.

The Amsterdam Packet, Henderson, arrived in the Clyde, from New York, brings American newspapers to the end of December. The intercepted letters of the French ambassador Fauchet, are published, and from them it appears, that Fauchet was instrumental in fomenting the late rebellion in the Western States against the Government, and that he had endeavoured to raise a party to overthrow the Government of the United States. Fauchet, upon the discovery of this letter, had very prudently made his escape from America. Randolph had resigned. These papers insinuate, that the French party was strong in Virginia; but, notwithstanding all the intrigues of the French faction to overturn the American constitution, a very great majority in all the States, among whom were almost all the respectable people, were resolved firmly to support the constitution. In most of the States, resolutions had been passed, highly applauding the conduct of their venerable President Washington; reprobating the insidious arts which had been used against him; and approving of the treaty of amity and commerce between Great Britain and the United States, as mutually beneficial to both countries.

In Fauchet's dispatches, above alluded to, is the following remarkable passage: "It appears to me, that those men (the Popular Societies), with Randolph at their head, were beginning to decide on their party. About two or three days before the proclamation was published by the Western States, Mr Randolph came to see me with an air of great eagerness, and made to me the overtures, of which I have given you an account in my No 6. Thus, with some thousands of dollars, the republic could have decided on civil war, or on peace: thus the consciences of the pretended patriots of America have already their prices."

WEST INDIES.

By advices from Jamaica, dated the end of November, we are sorry to learn, that the petty, but destructive war with the Maroons in that island, was by no means at an end, notwithstanding of the prudent measures adopted by Lord Balcarras the Governor, and the spirited exertions of the regulars and militia engaged in that service, which is attended with both difficulty and danger. The enemy, although often routed, have been sometimes successful against detached parties, exhibiting instances of savage ferocity. The body of the unfortunate Colonel Fitch had been found with his bowels cut out, and his head placed in the cavity. In the defile where Colonel Fitch unfortunately fell, the Maroons had nailed two heads on trees opposite to each other, with their mouths kept open by pieces of wood placed in them.

An attempt had been made by the French to excite a dangerous commotion

at

at Martinico. On Dec. 2th, 300 French troops landed there from an American veſſel, which had alſo put on ſhore nearly one thouſand ſtand of arms, with the deſign of arming the blacks, or people of colour, or other perſons who might join them. Two Britiſh companies were inſtantly diſpatched to attack them; but after a ſharp action, they were compelled to fall back with a conſiderable loſs. This failure, however, only rouſed our commanders to greater exertions, and a very large body of the French militia marched to meet them. On their way, they ſhot fourteen of their own men, in whom they diſcovered ſymptoms of a diſpoſition to join the enemy. Theſe two little French armies met, and a moſt ſevere conflict took place, during which there was a terrible carnage. Between thirty and forty republicans being ſurrounded, laid down their arms, and were immediately ſhot. The few who eſcaped ran into the woods and concealed themſelves, but the Britiſh commander has gone out with four hundred choſen men in ſearch of them.

Part of the troops which lately arrived at the Windward ſlands were diſpatched to the relief of St Vincent's, and ſucceeded in retaking the whole of that iſland from the French.

LONDON.

TRIAL OF STONE FOR HIGH TREASON.

Jan. 27. At nine o'clock, the trial of Mr William Stone, late of Old Ford, Middleſex, coal-merchant, commenced at Weſtminſter Hall, before the Rt Hon. Lord Kenyon.

The twelve following gentlemen were impannelled to decide on the trial:—John Leader, Eſq; John Mayhew, Eſq; John Etherington, Eſq; Thomas Cole, Eſq; Charles Minier, Eſq; Daniel Dyſon, Eſq; Thomas Burnet, Eſq; William Somner, Eſq; John Lockyer, Eſq; Peter Taylor, Eſq; Iſaac Dimſdale, Eſq;

The indictment conſiſted of the preamble, and of two counts. The preamble and firſt count ſtated, that, by divers overt acts, the ſaid William Stone was guilty of compaſſing the death of the King, of conſpiring to levy war within his dominions; of inviting the perſons exerciſing the powers of government in France to invade theſe kingdoms.—Second counts, that the ſaid William Stone was adhering to, aiding, and aſſiſting the perſons exerciſing the powers of government in France.

Extracts were produced, which were taken from Stone's papers, and from letters written to him by his brother. They related to the intentions of the French to land in this country with an army near London, and with another near Newcaſtle, to deſtroy the coal trade, the nurſery of our ſeamen. After the evidence was cloſed, Mr Erſkine addreſſed the jury in a very eloquent ſpeech for the priſoner; he was followed by Mr Solicitor General on the part of the Crown.

Lord Kenyon gave the jury a ſhort but argumentative charge. The indictment, he ſaid, conſiſted of two counts. The firſt was, compaſſing and imagining the death of the King; and the ſecond charged the priſoner with adhering to the King's enemies. As no manner of evidence had appeared, that could, in any reſpect, ſupport the firſt count, it was to be left entirely out of the queſtion, and all their conſideration ſhould be directed to the ſecond alone. With reſpect to the law on the ſubject, it was clearly high treaſon to ſend ſuch intelligence by letter, or otherwiſe, to the King's enemies, as would give them any advantage in the conteſt with his Majeſty. Almoſt all the letters produced in evidence, his Lordſhip remarked, appeared to refer to trade only; and not, as has been ſuppoſed, to convey any hidden political meaning, except, perhaps, that in which mention was made of the family at Shields, which had been ſuppoſed ſymbolic of the French Government. Of all the written evidence, two papers only were of any material importance in the cauſe. Thoſe emphatical papers he would lay before them. They had been found in the poſſeſſion of the priſoner, and had been written, the one by Mr W. Smith, and the other by H. Stone, from whom it had been ſent to the priſoner, through the medium of Jackſon. Under ſeveral circumſtances, the writing of ſuch papers would be no legal crime; but, however uſeful they might have become to the enemy, if an evil intention did not accompany the writting of them, it would amount to a ſtrong degree of indiſcretion, but not to high treaſon. The jury were, nevertheleſs, attentively to conſider the motives with which they had been kept in the priſoner's cuſtody; and, if it

ſhould

ſhould appear to them, that they had been ſo for the purpoſe of tranſmitting information of the ſtate of the country to France, in order to be ſerviceable to the government, then no doubt could remain of the criminality. His Lordſhip then proceeded to ſtate the oral evidence, in a brief, but very clear and diſtinct manner; during the courſe of which he obſerved, that copies of the above-mentioned papers had been found on Jackſon, in Ireland, and the originals on the priſoner at the bar, at the time of his apprehenſion. It was for them to conſider, whether he had them for any improper or traiterous purpoſes.

The jury, after deliberating two hours and a quarter, returned a veridict of—*Not Guilty.*

When this verdict was given, there was a great deal of noiſe and huzzaing in the Court, which was very crowded, and an elderly gentleman of the name of R. Thompſon, who was particularly diſtinguiſhed, was fined 20l. by the Lord Chief Juſtice. Mr Thompſon addreſſed the Court, and ſaid, he hoped they would excuſe his folly and imprudence, becauſe he could not guide his feelings. His Lordſhip ſaid, ſince that was the caſe, it was proper that the law ſhould interfere to aſſiſt him to regulate thoſe feelings, and to teach him to conduct himſelf with decency in a court of juſtice. Mr Thompſon then offered the Court a check for this money: but was told, they did not deal in checks, and that he muſt either pay the money or be committed.—He was taken into cuſtody.

From every part of the iſland we receive accounts of the devaſtation occaſioned by the late high winds, which, in many places, were attended with ſevere ſtorms of thunder and lightning, by which much damage has been done, particularly in the counties of York, Cumberland, and Northumberland.

25. Between eight and nine o'clock, the powder mills, belonging to Mr Hill at Hounſlow, owing to the wheels of the mill not being properly ſupplied with oil, took fire, and blew up with a dreadful exploſion, which not only terrified the inhabitants of the place, but alarmed the cities of London and Weſtminſter. The houſes of the people ſeveral miles round the metropolis experienced the effects of this powerful concuſſion. Three men, who were at work in the manufactory, have loſt their lives, and the flames from the mill communicating to a boat in the mill river, in which were thirty barrels of gun-powder, ſet fire to the whole, which blew up with a terrible exploſion—the man who had the care of the veſſel being ſhattered to pieces, and the boat blown out of the water.

Plymouth, Jan. 26. The gale of wind of this day has been productive of the moſt melancholy event that has occurred at this place for many years paſt. The Dutton Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. Sampſon, which arrived here yeſterday afternoon, from Admiral Chriſtian's fleet, brought up in the ſound, the tide being too low at that time for her to get into Catwater: in the courſe of the night, the wind veered to the S. S. W. and blew a very heavy ſtorm, attended with a tremendous ſea. The Dutton rode out the gale very well, until this morning about nine o'clock, when ſhe began to drive towards the rocks at the weſt end of Mount Batten; about a quarter paſt eleven, ſhe was ſo near the ſhore as to ſtrike, and the only alternative that then remained was to ſlip the cables, and make an attempt to run for Catwater, as the going aſhore at Mount Batten would have been inevitable deſtruction to every ſoul on board her, it being impoſſible to afford them any relief from that place. Fortunately, by ſetting the foretop-ſail and ſtay ſail, her head wore round towards the garriſon, and ſhe cleared the Batten Point; but the rudder being unhung, the ſhip was not under any command, and ſhe ſtood on until ſhe reached the ſhore, juſt abreaſt of the citadel flag-ſtaff, where ſhe ſtruck, and ſoon after bulged and filled with water. The people on board immediately began to cut away the maſts, to eaſe the ſhip's rolling, and alſo to form a bridge or ſtage between the ſhip and the ſhore, on which to attempt to ſave their lives; but the ſea running very high, the ſhip made ſo heavy a lurch towards the rocks, that the maſts fell with very great violence, ſo as to break in their fall, and, in conſequence, to become uſeleſs for the purpoſe intended. Notwithſtanding this, many of the ſoldiers and crew of the Dutton, got out of the ſhip on the wreck, the ſea, at the ſame time, breaking over them every moment; and as no aſſiſtance could be given from the ſhore, they were in the

moſt immiaent danger of being drowned: many others would have followed, if the officers had not prevented them. Several of thoſe who were on the wreck, after being almoſt ſpent by fatigue, got into the ſhip again, but four or five of them, who were hanging by ropes under the main chains, unfortunately periſhed, by means of the main maſt falling from the ſide of the ſhip on them, at the time ſhe made a heavy roll from the ſhore: neither of theſe unfortunate creatures ever appeared again. Another man was crushed to death, by the bowſprit falling on him. Theſe are the only perſons who have loſt their lives in attempting to reach the ſhore, though for hours it was expected that the greater part of the people on board, conſiſting in the whole of about 500, would have periſhed. The gale continued with the greateſt violence, attended with heavy thunder, lightning, and rain, until about two o'clock, when it began to moderate, and ropes were then ſo fixed between the ſhip and the ſhore, as to enable the people on the rocks to haul them from the ſhip; many had near periſhed in this way, from being ſo long ſuſpended, and ſo drenched with water, before they could be got hold of. About three o' clock the gale had ſo much abated, as to enable boats, with great difficulty, to get near her on the ſide from the ſhore, and about 300 of the ſoldiers were taken out in this manner, including upwards of 80 ſick, who were conveyed in carts to the hoſpital, many of them apparently in a dying ſtate. At the time the ſhip ſtruck, Captain Sampſon was aſhore, but, at the hazard of his life, about two o'clock, P. M. he inſiſted on being hauled on board, by a rope lashed round his body: this cheared the ſpirits of the crew and ſoldiers, and each waited with the utmoſt patience his turn to be hauled aſhore. Many of them were in a ſtate of nakedneſs, and ſo bruiſed, as to be unable to ſtand when landed. Some of the crew and troops got below, where they ſtarted ſome caſks of rum, whereby they got much intoxicated, and ſome are ſaid to have periſhed there. The greateſt exertions were uſed by the inhabitants of the town, many of whom expoſed their lives, and were in danger of being waſhed off the rocks. At five o'clock, P. M. the ſhip was full of water, dashing againſt the rocks: She fell over about ten minutes after the laſt of the crew were taken out. About 12 or 14 of the ſick were ſo ill in their hammocks as to be unable to get on deck; theſe unfortunately periſhed.

The crew of the Aurora tranſport hath been ſaved by an American veſſel. She was one of the fleet under Admiral Chriſtian, and was ſuppoſed to be loſt. Captain Hodge of the Sedgely, an American veſſel, arrived at Cowes on the 2d inſtant, fell in with the wreck of the above ſhip, when he took the maſter, crew, officers, ſoldiers, &c. in all about 150 in number, on board the Sedgely. They are ſafe arrived at Cowes. At the time this friendly ſhip came up, the Aurora was ſcarcely afloat, and every further effort to prolong a painful exiſtence, had been given up by the people on board.

The particulars of the dreadful devaſtations made along the coaſt by the late ſtorms would occupy many pages. All accounts agree, that the like has not happened in the memory of any perſon living. The following paragraph of a letter from Whitehaven may give a ſpecimen of the magnitude of the ſtorm, and the effects that reſulted from it.

Jan. 26. On Saturday we had one of the moſt dreadful ſtorms of wind and rain that ever was known in this part. It continued the whole day and night. The tide, from ten to eleven o'clock at night, roſe to a height never experienced ſince the year 1771, being not leſs than twenty two feet at the end of the Old Quay; and the waves, from the great violence of the wind, were toſſed with incredible fury over all the works of the harbour, and ſeemed to threaten them with entire demolition. The bulwark has ſuffered conſiderably; the New Quay is ſaid to be entirely deſtroyed, and the parapet wall between the ſea and Mr Rumney's houſe, at the foot of Duke-ſtreet, is waſhed down; the family was taken out of the windows into boats. Boats plied in the market-place, to take the inhabitants out of ſeveral of the houſes. That part was inundated for four hours, and at one time the tide flowed 60 yards up King-ſtreet, where no perſon living ever ſaw it before. During all this time, the guſts of wind were tremendous, and with little intermiſſion, from S. S. W. The conſternation was general, and the ſcene altogether horrible and alarming beyond deſcription.

The following is the Emperor's anſwer

ſwer to the Letter of the Diet, congratulating him on his late victories, dated Dec. 22. 1795:

"We have peruſed the contents of the letter of congratulation and of thanks, which the General Diet has very humbly addreſſed to us, under date of the 17th ult. This ſolemn expreſſion of the moſt lively gratitude for the extraordinary ſacrifices, and the generous efforts which we have made, for the energetic and perſevering aſſiſtance which we have furniſhed, and for our indefatigable ſolicitude for the ſafety and preſervation of the country and conſtitution of the German Empire—the noble and patriotic expreſſion of the ſincere part which the Diet takes in the brilliant and ever-memorable victories we have obtained, under the protection of the Moſt High, by our unconquerable firmneſs, and the bravery of our armies, have excited in us the moſt agreeable ſentiments.

We order you, in conſequence, to teſtify in our name, to the general Diet of the Empire, our ſatisfaction as Supreme Chief of the Germanic Body.

The fate of Germany would have been decided by the loſs of the richeſt, moſt populous, and moſt conſiderable provinces, if the enemy, full of confidence in their project of ſchiſm, tending to favour the full execution of their plan of aggrandiſement and conqueſt, had ſucceeded in ſtriking the laſt blow, which they were preparing againſt the German Empire.

We explained ourſelves in a very detailed manner on this ſubject, according to the importance of the object, in the decree of commiſſion which we ſent to the Diet on the 19th of November laſt year. We join to it the very remarkable proclamation of the repreſentative of the French people, Merlin of Thionville, to the inhabitants of the left bank of the Rhine, of which he have juſt received information. This proclamation furniſhes a new and irrefragable proof of the formal and decided project of the enemy to take all the left bank of the Rhine as the boundaries of their conquеſts, and to lay as a baſis for the approaching peace, the diſmemberment of that part of the body politic of Germany.

The victories gained by my Generals ſince the middle of October are ſo much the more important, inaſmuch as they have turned aſide the mortal blow directed againſt the Empire of Germany, and the conſtitution.

At the ſame time it reſults from the faithful expoſure of the actual ſtate of the political relations contained in the decree of ratification, and principally in the reply of the committee of public ſafety to the firſt overtures of peace, made by us, in our name, and in that of the Empire, that it is the decided expreſſion of patriotiſm, harmony, warlike valour, and perſeverance; that can alone bring the enemy to a juſt and permanent peace; and it is only with arms in our hands, that we can accelerate the peace of the Empire, which we ſo ardently deſire.

However agreeable the ſolemn expreſſion of the gratitude and congratulations that have been expreſſed to us may be, we ſhall think it proper nevertheleſs to ſet very ſtrict limits to the juſt confidence which we have in the patriotiſm of the States of the Empire, if in the part which they take on one hand in the glorious victories gained, and on the other in every thing that may aſſure the preſervation and proſperity of Germany, we do not recognize the conviction of the indiſpenſible neceſſity, and the renewal of the conſtitutional aſſurance, of co-operating with the greateſt energy in this ſo important and deciſive moment, by the general union and the moſt vigorous exerciſe of all the armed force of Germany, in the defence and ſupport of its liberty and conſtitution, and this for the purpoſe of accelerating a peace which ſhall not diſhonour the German name, and of putting an end to all the inevitable burthens and evils of a war to which the Empire was forced. No one can miſunderſtand the rectitude of our views in theſe ſentiments, which we manifeſt with confidence in our quality of Supreme Head of the Empire, and which you will communicate without delay, to the Counſellors, Ambaſſadors, and Miniſters of the General Diet of the Empire."

The Executive Directory at Paris obſerve great form and ſtate in their official intercourſe with the miniſters of foreign powers. They lately gave a ſplendid public audience for the purpoſe of receiving M. d'Orſini, ambaſſador from the Duke of Tuſcany, in room of Carletti, whoſe conduct he diſavowed in the name of his court, and hoped it would not interrupt the good underſtanding be-

tween the courts. Letourneur replied, that the republic would always maintain its alliances with the ſame reſpect, and the ſame energy, with which it had combated thoſe powers which attacked its liberties and independence.

January 28th were executed at Execution Dock, the three ſailors, Colley, Cole, and Blanch, convicted of murdering their captain, Captain Little an American.

28. The treaty between Ruſſia and Great Britain was fully ratified at Whitehall, by Lord Grenville and Count Woronzow, as repreſentatives of their reſpective Sovereigns.

A telegraph is erected over the Admiralty, which is to be the point of communication with all the different ſeaports in the kingdom. The neareſt telegraph to London has hitherto been in St George's fields; and to ſuch perfection has this ingenious and uſeful contrivance been already brought, that one day lately, information was conveyed from Dover to London in the ſpace of only ſeven minutes.

28. In a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor laid before the Court a letter from Lord Cholmondeley, ſtating that he had communicated the reſolutions of the Court of Common Council to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and that he was commanded by the Prince to ſay, "That having been under the neceſſity of reducing his eſtabliſhment, his Royal Highneſs is precluded from receiving the addreſs at Carlton Houſe, in a manner ſuitable to his ſituation."—Mr Birch lamented that the Prince had been ſo ill adviſed as to decline receiving the congratulations of the Court on the birth of his firſt born, and moved, that Lord Cholmondeley's letter be entered on record, which was agreed to. He then moved, "That his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, having ſtated, that the inadequacy of his eſtabliſhment precluded him from receiving the compliment of congratulation voted to be preſented to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, at laſt Court, in a manner ſuitable to his ſituation, this Court are of opinion, that they cannot, conſiſtently with their own dignity, ſuffer the ſaid compliment to be preſented in any other way than in the uſual form;" which was agreed to, and the Remembrancer ordered to convey a copy of this reſolution to the Prince.

WEST INDIA FLEET.

Of this vaſt, but ill-fated armament, the following intelligence was received from Portſmouth, Jan. 29.

This morning arrived and came up to Spithead, Admiral Chriſtian's fleet, and about forty ſail of tranſports and merchant-ſhips, after having been 7 weeks and 3 days at ſea, and encountered a ſeries of the moſt boiſterous weather ever remembered, and which has been truly diſaſtrous to this fleet, which, when it ſailed, conſiſted of nearly 220 ſail of ſhips, but is now reduced, by a variety of accidents, to little more than 50. We have conſolation in hearing that the troops are, in general, in a much healthier ſtate than could reaſonably be expected, after being ſo long at ſea in ſuch dreadful weather. Dr Blair, Phyſician of this fleet, has broke his leg, and is conſequently confined.

We lament to ſtate, that another moſt daring inſult was offered to the perſons of their Majeſties, on Feb. 1. while they were returning to Buckingham Houſe from Drury-lane Theatre. When the royal retinue were paſſing through Chandos ſtreet, a few ill looking villains amuſed themſelves by throwing dirt among the ſervants, and Valence, one of the footmen, was ſtruck with a brickbat, which nearly knocked him down, and totally extinguiſhed the flambeau he was carrying. The guards immediately interfered, and from that time, until they reached Pall Mall, the mob did not attempt to re-approach them; but, at the very inſtant that their Majeſties' coach was going paſt Carlton Houſe, a ſtone, thrown down John-ſtreet, entered the window, and fell in Lady Harrington's lap, to the great terror of the Queen, who, by the time ſhe reached Buckingham Houſe, had nearly fainted away. Inſults of this nature call loudly for the utmoſt exertions of law to detect and puniſh, and every good and peaceable citizen ought to unite in endeavouring to bring to juſtice the perpetrators of ſuch diabolical outrages. The Princeſſes, who did not leave the Theatre for ſome time after the King and Queen, returned to Buckingham Houſe unmoleſted.

3. At a General Court of Eaſt India Proprietors, Lord Kinnaird expreſſed how much gratification it would afford a number of reſpectable proprietors, to be informed of the ſentiments of the board, on the motion lately paſſed in

Mr

Mr Haſtings' favour. A letter from the board was read, dated the 13th of January 1796, which went on both points, as to annuity and reimburſement of legal expences, decidedly in the negative. The chairman ſtated, that, feeling for the ſituation of Mr Haſtings, he had frequent interviews with the board ſince the receipt of that letter, and that even that morning he had waited on Mr Dundas, who had expreſſed, in the handſomeſt terms, the high opinion he entertained of the conſtituent and executive body: he, Mr Dundas, for his own part, was inclined to relieve Mr Haſtings, and would conſult his colleagues on the ſubject. The chairman had no doubt but ſomething would be done, but what ſhape it would take, he was not prepared to explain.

The new ſhipping intereſt has at length completely triumphed in the Court of Directors. On Feb. 2. that Court came to a determination to receive tenders in future from every perſon that might offer them, for carrying out the Company's trade to India. As the old ſhips become worn out, new ones are to be taken up from any intereſt that may tender them, on allowing the captains of the Company's preſent ſhips the ſum of money they have paid for their command, not, however, exceeding 5000l. ſterling.

14. This evening a young woman, genteelly dreſſed, found means to get into Buckingham Houſe, and was making for the Queen's apartments, when ſhe was diſcovered by a ſervant, who aſked her what ſhe wanted; but ſhe treated the queſtion with indifference, and endeavoured to preſs forward into the interior of the houſe, when the ſervant ſtopped her, and inſiſted on her telling her where ſhe was going to, and to whom; when ſhe replied ſhe was going to her "Mother, Mrs Guelph, the Queen," who had got ſome writings belonging to her, which ſhe detained without any cauſe; and if her mother (alluding to her Majeſty) did not give them up, ſhe would find means to commit ſome horrid act. Upon which ſome of the ſervants ſecured her, and ſhe was taken into the cuſtody of Thomas Jones, one of the patrole belonging to the Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, who took her to St Martin's watch-houſe; and next day ſhe was brought to Bow-ſtreet, and underwent an examination before William Addington, Eſq; during which ſhe appeared very much compoſed. She ſaid her name is Charlotte Georgina Mary Anne Guelph. She perſiſted in the ſtory ſhe told at Buckingham Houſe, of the Queen being her mother, &c. She further ſaid, that the late Duke of York was her father, and that ſhe was born at Rome, and that ſhe was ſold to a gentleman in Spain. It appeared that ſhe can talk ten different languages, but that ſhe was quite inſane. She was committed to Tothillfields Bridewell for further examination.

On the 14th the Aretuſa frigate, Capt. Woolley, ſailed for the Weſt Indies, with Generals Abercromby and Campbell, and the Marquis de Bouille.

The public were lately flattered with the hopes of a ſpeedy peace. A preliminary convention, according to a Paris paper, Journal l'Eclair, was ſaid to have been ſigned at Baſle, Feb. 5th; the whole, however, proved to be a fabrication at home, for intereſted purpoſes. A commiſſion hath been appointed to inveſtigate the buſineſs, to bring the offenders to puniſhment.

Caſe of Mrs Phipoe.—This very extraordinary caſe was tried before the 12 judges at Serjeant's Inn. The queſtion for their deciſion was, "Whether extorting a promiſſory note, by threats of violence, amounted to robbery?" After deliberation, the judges were unanimous, that ſuch a taking did not conſtitute a robbery. The reaſon of this deciſion was the nature of a promiſſory note, which being of no validity when ſo obtained, the thing extorted was a nullity —merely waſte paper.

IRELAND.

COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 24. Thomas Murphy and Michael Maguire were called to trial on ſeparate indictments, charging them with high treaſon: to wit, on the 30th of Auguſt, aſſociating with defenders, and deliberating and contriving to overturn the King's government; to ſubvert the Proteſtant religion by law eſtabliſhed; conſpiring to aid and aſſiſt the French at open and public war, in caſe they ſhould land for the invaſion of the country; and endeavouring to enliſt a body of armed men to levy war againſt his Majeſty within the realm, and actually enliſting John Jacob and Thomas Roden, two ſoldiers belonging to his Majeſty's 104th regt. of foot, and giving them daily pay, to aid and aſſiſt the French if they

they ſhould invade this country, and adminiſtering unlawful oaths to the ſaid ſoldiers, binding them to forſake their allegiance, and to be true to the French, and thereby encompaſſing and imagining the King's death, and adhering to his enemies.—Upon bringing Roden, the firſt witneſs for the proſecution, upon the table, and ſwearing him, he could not, after the cleareſt inſpection, identify the priſoner as he ſtood in the dock, nor afterwards diſtinguiſh him when brought forward to the Court, from amongſt other perſons. *Diſmiſſed.*

During a former trial of Weldon, for high treaſon alſo, in the courſe of proceeding the evidence for the Crown, there was brought before the Court a copy of the defender's oath, and of a catechiſm in which thoſe initiated are inſtructed, both which we here ſubjoin.

DEFENDER'S OATH.

"I, ——— ———, of my own good will and conſent, do ſwear to be true to his Majeſty King George the Third, while I live under the ſame Government. More; I ſwear to be true, aiding and aſſiſtant to every Brother bound to me by this *application*; and in every form of Article, from its foundation in January 1790, and in every amendment hitherto; and will be obedient to my Committee, Superiors, Commanders, and Officers, in all lawful proceedings, and not otherwiſe; nor will I conſent to any Society, or any Brother, of an unlawful character; but I will obſerve and obey the laws and regulations of my Committee, to whom I belong, as a determined Brother; nor in any violation of the laws, but to protect my life and property, and the lives and properties of my Brothers; and I will ſubject myſelf to my Committee-men in all lawful proceedings, and not otherwiſe, during the reign of his Majeſty King George the Third, while I live under the ſame government. I likewiſe ſwear, that I will meet when and where the Committee will pleaſe, and ſpend what ſhall be pleaſing to the Preſident and Company; I will not quarrel with or ſtrike any perſon whatſoever, knowing him to be ſuch; but I will live lovingly and friendly with every one under that denomination; I will not riſe any fight or quarrel on account of my preſent *employ*, or back that foreign to my brotherhood.

CATECHISM.

I am concerned—So am I.

With *who?*—With the National Convention.

What *is* your deſigns?—On Freedom.

Where *is* your deſigns?—The foundation of it is grounded on a rock.

What is your deſign's cauſe?—To *queal* all Nations; dethrone all ——gs; to plant the true Religion in the hearts; be juſt—

Where did the Cock crow when all the world heard him?—In France.

What is the paſs-word?—ELIPHISMATIS.

Dec. 28. John Leary, ſhoe-maker in Liſſe-ſtreet, was put on his trial for high treaſon. The priſoner pleaded—Not Guilty.

The indictment conſiſted of ſeveral counts, "charging the priſoner with compaſſing the death of the King, and adhering to his Majeſty's enemies."

The credibility of the chief witneſſes for the crown, was objected to on the part of the priſoner, who brought evidence to prove his own character, being that of a ſober and induſtrious man. After an hour's conſultation, the Jury brought in a verdict—*Not Guilty.*

The Lord Lieutenant has iſſued a proclamation, forbidding the exportation of corn, flour, or potatoes, from any of the ports of the kingdom, except in ſuch quantities as may be neceſſary for the crews of veſſels during their voyages.

PARLIAMENT.

The Lord Lieutenant opened the Seſſions with the following ſpeech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have received his Majeſty's commands to meet you in Parliament.

"It gives me the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction to be authorized to inform you, that notwithſtanding the advantages which the enemy poſſeſſed at the commencement of the laſt year, and the ſucceſſes which attended their operations in the former parts of the campaign, the general ſituation of affairs is moſt eſſentially improved.

"The continued and brilliant ſucceſſes of the Auſtrian armies upon the Rhine, the important captures of the Cape of Good Hope and Trincomale by his Majeſty's forces, and the decided and confirmed ſuperiority of his fleets, are circumſtances of the utmoſt importance to the common cauſe; and their effect is heightened by the internal diſtreſſes, the ruined commerce, and increaſing financial embarraſſments of the enemy.

"The

" The criſis lately depending in France has led to an order of things in that country, ſuch as will induce his Majeſty to meet any diſpoſition to negociation on the part of the enemy, with an earneſt deſire to give it the fulleſt and ſpeedieſt effect, and to conclude a treaty of general peace, when it may be effected on juſt and ſuitable terms for himſelf and his Allies.

" The treaty of commerce between his Majeſty and the United States of America having been mutually ratified, I have ordered copies of it, by his Majeſty's command, to be laid before you.

" I have the pleaſure to announce to you, that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales has been happily delivered of a Princeſs; an event which, by giving additional ſtability to his Majeſty's auguſt Houſe, cannot fail to afford you the higheſt ſatisfaction.

" *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

" I obſerve with the ſincereſt pleaſure, that notwithſtanding the continued preſſure of the war, the commerce and revenues of this kingdom have not, in any degree, fallen from that flouriſhing ſtate of advancement, which, in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, was a ſubject of ſuch juſt congratulation. This circumſtance affords a deciſive proof, that your proſperity is founded on a ſolid baſis, and leads me to indulge the flattering hope, that whatever additional burthens you may find it neceſſary to impoſe, will not be materially felt by the people.

" I have ordered the public accounts and eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you, and have no doubt of your readineſs to provide ſuch ſupplies as a due ſenſe of the exigencies of the kingdom ſhall ſuggeſt, and the wiſe policy of ſtrengthening his Majeſty's exertions for procuring a ſolid and permanent peace, ſhall appear to render neceſſary.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" It is with regret that I feel myſelf obliged to advert to thoſe ſecret and treaſonable aſſociations, the dangerous extent and malignity of which have, in ſome degree, been diſcloſed in ſeveral trials; and to the diſturbances which have taken place in ſome parts of the kingdom. It has at the ſame time been a ſource of great ſatisfaction to me, to obſerve the ſucceſsful and meritorious exertions of the magiſtrates in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, and the alacrity which his Majeſty's regular and militia forces have univerſally manifeſted in aid of the civil power, whenever they had been called upon for the preſervation of the peace and ſupport of the laws. It remains for your prudence and wiſdom to deviſe ſuch meaſures as, together with the continuance of thoſe exertions, and with the additional powers which, by the advice of the Privy Council, I have thought it neceſſary to eſtabliſh in different counties, will prevent the return of ſimilar exceſſes, and reſtore a proper reverence for the laws of the country.

" The ſuperior and increaſing importance of the agriculture and manufactures, and particularly of the linen manufacture of the kingdom, will command your accuſtomed ſupport. Under the preſent ſituation of Europe, you cannot fail to attend with peculiar vigilance to the general ſtate of proviſions, and if circumſtances ſhall, at any time, render your interpoſition adviſeable, I have no doubt of your adopting ſuch meaſures as ſhall beſt apply to the exiſting neceſſity of the times.

" I am alſo deſirous of pointing your attention to the Proteſtant Charter Schools, and other inſtitutions of public charity and improvement.

" Your unanimity and zeal can never be of more importance than at the preſent criſis, in order to impreſs the enemy with a thorough conviction of the reſources of his Majeſty's kingdoms, and to procure a favourable termination to your honourable efforts. His Majeſty has the fulleſt reliance on your firmneſs and attachment, and on the fortitude, ſpirit, and perſeverance of his people.

" It will be my ambition, as it is my duty, to repreſent your zeal in his Majeſty's ſervice; and it will be my perſonal and moſt anxious wiſh to co-operate with your efforts in the common cauſe in which we are all equally engaged and intereſted; and my utmoſt endeavours ſhall be uſed to ſecure the happineſs and proſperity of this kingdom, and to protect and maintain its moſt excellent conſtitution."

Feb. 1. *The Right Hon. Mr Pelham,* after a prefatory explanation of ſome length, brought forward his promiſed motion, that a ſpecial committee be appointed to inquire into the preſent ſtate of corn and other proviſions in this kingdom—Ordered; and that the ſaid committee do ſit to morrow in the Speaker's chamber. He alſo moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to prevent the exportation of corn for a certain period.—Leave given.

5. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* roſe to make his ſtatement of the public expenditure and income for the preſent year, amounting to 1,437,678l. The ſum to be raiſed by loan would therefore be 673,685l. being leſs than in the preceding year, by 667,021l. To pay the intereſt of this loan, he ſhould propoſe an additional duty of 6l. per ton on all Portugal wines imported; and, agreeably to the Methuen

Methuen treaty, which required that every new duty upon Portugal wines ſhould be accompanied by one of a greater amount by one third on French wines, it would be neceſſary to impoſe 9l. per ton on the latter article. It was his intention alſo to propoſe a tax upon the Succeſſion to Eſtates; but for the regulations of that, he ſhould wait for the bill about to be brought into the Britiſh Parliament upon the ſame ſubject. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then noticed the gold mine diſcovered in the county of Wicklow. He had heard that all gold mines belonged to the Crown: but, if there was any doubt as to the preſent law, Parliament might make an equitable deciſion between the rights of the Crown, and thoſe of the ſubject. Whether the produce would ever be conſiderable he did not know, but he thought that 500l. might be well employed in procuring information concerning it; and that ſome means ſhould be taken to prevent the labouring perſons in the neighbourhood from waſting their time upon the ſpot. The gold was found only in a narrow ſtream of land, which might be eaſily fenced; and, after that operation, the poor would not periſh in their reſearches.

After a few obſervations from Mr Grattan and Mr Vandeleur, the committee of the whole Houſe paſſed the reſolutions moved upon theſe heads by Sir John Parnell.

EDINBURGH.

Feb. 6. The importance of the herring fiſhery on this coaſt may be judged of by the following fact:—Above three hundred veſſels loaded with herrings taken in the Frith have paſſed the Canal. Theſe on an average had each 400 barrels on board.

11. Within theſe two laſt years, the ſum of five millions three hundred thouſand pounds, has been ſubſcribed in Great Britain, for the purpoſe of increaſing the number of our canals.

A boy, when going into the hold of the ſhip Juno of Leith, was ſuddenly ſuffocated, and fell down. Another boy immediately deſcended to aſſiſt him, but ſhared the ſame fate. They were ſoon after got out; but all means uſed for their recovery proved ineffectual. The veſſel had lately been fumed for the vermin, but the foul air had not entirely evaporated.

BARRACKS.

An account of the number of Infantry and Cavalry for which the ſeveral Barracks, mentioned in the accounts preſented to the hon. Houſe of Commons, and ſigned by Major-General de Lancey, Barrack-Maſter-General, are to be provided:—

Barracks.	*Men.*	*Number of Horſes.*
Aberdeen	600	
Ayr	400	
Barnſtaple	58	63
Bridport	58	63
Birmingham	174	189
Brighton	348	378
Canterbury	232	252
Chriſtchurch	58	63
Coventry	174	189
Cheimsford	1750	
Colcheſter	2600	
Croydon	348	378
Deal	58	63
Dorcheſter	63	85
Dundee	400	
Eaſtbourne	58	63
Exeter	174	189
Edinburgh	348	378
Guildford	232	252
Glaſgow	1200	
Hounſlow	305	352
Hyde park	270	315
Hamilton	174	189
Ipſwich	174	189
Mancheſter	348	378
Modbury	58	63
Norwich	232	252
Northampton	116	126
Nottingham	174	189
Portcheſter	1200	
Perth	174	189
Romford	348	378
Sheffield	174	189
Sunderland	1394	
Taunton	58	63
Totneſs	58	63
Trowbridge	58	63
Wareham	58	63
Weymouth	58	63
Windſor	830	
York	232	252

OL. DE LANCEY.
Barrack-Maſter-General.

Barrack-Office, Feb. 17. 1796.

13. The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates conferred the freedom of this city on Major-General Andrew John Drummond of Strathallan, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Douglas Maclean Clephane of Carſlogie.

The

The juſtices of the peace for the county of Kinroſs, have convicted two perſons of the offence of illegally diſtilling ſpirits; when their ſtills, utenſils, &c. were condemned as forfeited, and each delinquent fined in the ſum of *one hundred pounds*.

The juſtices of Renfrewſhire have awarded fines againſt private diſtillers in that diſtrict to the amount of 542l.

The Court Martial which has been ſitting for the laſt three weeks at Sheerneſs, on the mutineers of the Defiance man of war, when lying in Leith roads, terminated on Thurſday, when, of the ſeventeen unfortunate and deluded men, nine were ordered to be hanged, ſix to receive corporal puniſhment, and two were acquitted.

The Louis d'or, on the 16th, was worth in aſſignats *ſix hundred thouſand livres*.

On Wedneſday the 24th ſailed from Berwick the Union and Roxburgh packets, law a brig cutter; at half paſt two A. M. ſhe fired a gun, a ſignal to bring to; the veſſels wore immediately and bore up to her; ſhe being a very little diſtance off, found it impoſſible to get from her: She then ſent a boat on board, and took poſſeſſion of the veſſels, and and made the crew and paſſengers priſoners. After taking ſome part of the cargo out of the Union, they ſcuttled her and ſhe went down. At three o'clock P. M. the Roxburgh, we underſtand was ſent to Dunkirk. Parting with the Roxburgh, ſhe went in chaſe of a brig; coming up with her, the cutter fired a gun; ſhe then brought to under Daniſh colours. Being a neutral ſhip, the Captain of the cutter ſent the paſſengers belonging to the above captured ſhips on board the Dane, excepting three ſoldiers; ſhe was bound to the Frith of Forth.—The paſſengers were landed yeſterday at Newhaven.

The Ducheſs York of Leith for London was captured by a Fluſhing privateer on the 20th. She had on board 100 recruits of the royals and 42d, ſhe is carried to Oſtend.

From various accounts it appears, that there are a number of privateers cruiſing on the eaſt coaſt.

This morning the Lord Provoſt received intelligence that the privateer, which captured the two Berwick ſmacks, was ſeen off that port yeſterday morning at 3 o'clock, engaging a Britiſh cutter (the Star brig of 14 guns)—and that another veſſel (ſuppoſed to be the Weaſel ſloop which had ſailed from Shields) was bearing down.

From Alnwick advice is received, that on the 26th, there was a ſhip ſet on fire laſt night juſt off Coquet Iſland, by a French privateer which took the crew priſoners, but ſet two women on ſhore near Shields. The privateer is ſtill in ſight.

There are now in circulation a number of *counterfeit guineas* and *half guineas* which cannot be detected by weighing them, as they are conſiderably above the ſtandard. But which upon cloſe examination, though well executed, will be found deficient in the milling—Larger than the real coin, of a lighter colour, bearing date 1790.

The very laudable exertions making by the Highland Society to improve agriculture in the Highland diſtricts of Scotland, cannot fail of being attended with the happieſt effects. By holding out premiums, they are exciting the attention of the inhabitants in theſe diſtricts to improve the breed of Highland horſes and black cattle—the proper conſtruction of farm-houſes and offices—the beſt method of caſting peats and preſerving moſſes—the preſervation of potatoes in all ſeaſons, and the improving and raiſing them on ground hitherto not cultivated—as alſo the cultivation of madder.

APPEALS.

Lindſay *v.* Kinloch; after Lord Thurlow had given his opinion, he concluded by moving, that the laſt interlocutor of the Court of Seſſion be affirmed, all former interlocuters reverſed, and the defendant abſoilzied from the claim.

On Wedneſday the 23d counſel were heard in the Houſe of Lords on the appeal from Scotland, in which Miſs Katharine Mercer, eldeſt daughter now alive of the late Colonel W. Mercer of Aldie, appellant; and Sir John Ogilvie of Invercarity, Bart. Hope Stewart of Ballechin, Eſq. and Miſs Margaret Elphinſtone, daughter of the Hon. George Keith Elphinſtone, and the ſaid George Keith Elphinſtone, her adminiſtrator in law, reſpondents. The Lords have *affirmed* the decree of the Court of Seſſion.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Trial of John and Arthur Oniel for murder.

The libel, in ſubſtance, ſtated, That in purſuance of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, intituled, "An act for

for enabling the magiſtrates in the ſeveral counties in Great Britain to raiſe and levy, under certain regulations, ſuch able-bodied and idle perſons as ſhall be found within the ſaid counties, to ſerve in his Majeſty's Navy," the magiſtrates in the burgh of Dumfries having, on the 9th of June laſt, iſſued a warrant to their officers and conſtables to ſearch for and apprehend all able bodied, idle, and diſorderly perſons, who could not, upon examination, prove themſelves to exerciſe and induſtriouſly follow ſome lawful trade or employment, or to have ſome ſubſtance ſufficient for their ſupport and maintenance, and to bring them before the ſaid magiſtrates, in order to be examined and dealt with as the ſaid act directs: and theſe officers and conſtables, accompanied by a party of the firſt fencible regiment, having proceeded to the houſe of the ſaid John Oniel, and having knocked at the door, and deſired admittance, it was refuſed by the ſaid John and Arthur Oniel, who declared their reſolution to ſhoot the firſt perſon who ſhould enter the houſe; that the ſaid conſtables and party having informed them of the preſence of the peace officers, and repeatedly remonſtrated on the impropriety of reſiſtance, proceeded to force open the door, when the ſaid John and Arthur Oniel did both, or one or other of them, fire three guns, loaded with lead drops and ſlugs, or ſmall bullets, from the inſide of the houſe, upon the ſaid officers of the law, and party aſſiſting them, by which John Grant, a private in the ſaid firſt fencible regiment was ſeverely wounded in both his legs, in ſo much that one of them was obliged to be amputated; and who, after languiſhing for a conſiderable time in the infirmary of Dumfries, died in conſequence of the wounds he had ſo received. Serjeant Beaton, Alexander Fraſer, and John Cuming, of the fencibles, and Robert Howat, conſtable, were likewiſe wounded.

The Jury returned their verdict on Tueſday after the riſing of the Court of Seſſion, all in one voice finding John Oniel *guilty*, but finding, in like manner, the libel, *not proven*, as to Arthur Oniel, who was of conſequence, diſmiſſed from the bar.

The Court ſentenced *John Oniel* to be hanged at Edinburgh on the 9th of March next, and his body to be given to the ſurgeons.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The month of February has continued freſh and mild for the ſeaſon. The farmers have got their labour very far advanced, and are wiſhing for a little froſt to check vegetation, which is rather coming on too rapidly. The thermometer has ranged from 39 to 49 in the ſhade, during the day.—Though ſhowery, there have been no ſerious rains.—Markets, ſince laſt month, have been a little on the riſe, though not much.—Potatoes have got up to 1s. per peck.—Herrings are ſtill in plenty.—Butter 1s. per pound, —Eggs 6d. per dozen.—Abundance of fiſh almoſt every day.

The Engliſh report for January ſtates, that the continuation of rains and warm weather throughout the month, has proved unfavourable to the growing plants of wheat in general, by increaſing the worm and ſlug, and forcing the vegetative powers of the ſoil at an untimely ſeaſon. Early feeding, and treading them with ſheep, have been found more than uſually ſucceſsful throughout the winter. Oats, barley, peaſe, and beans, are fortunately found to riſe from the flail more abundantly than was at firſt expected; but the preſſing recommendation of the legiſlature has produced but few inſtances where the meal from any of theſe is mixed with wheaten for general conſumption. Bean dibbling, and drilling of white peaſe, have commenced on many dry ſoils; but the broad caſt ſowing is retarded by the wetneſs of the ſeaſon. The ſtrong lands raiſed for fallows, are much chilled by the inceſſant rains, and will croſs badly in general, for want of dry winds, or a meliorating froſt. The young clovers ſhew well, though but few of them have received their intended dreſſings of manure. Rape ſtanding for crops looks kindly, and is grown this year to a larger extent than uſual. Lean cattle of all kinds are ſtill ſcarce. Smithfield has received of late but a ſhort ſupply of beef or Mutton of the prime kinds; the former is now worth 4s. the latter 5s. per ſtone, and ſink the offal. The early flocks of Dorſet and Wiltſhire have had a favourable lambing ſeaſon, and twinned more than uſual. Hay continues reaſonable, except in the vicinity of the new barracks for cavalry. Horſes of all kinds are further reduced in price.

LISTS.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 1. At Coilsfield, Major Robert Dundas Macqueen, younger of Braxfield, to Miss Lilias Montgomery, second daughter of Colonel Montgomery of Coilsfield.

At London, Mr Hugh C. Richardson, son of Mr Joseph Richardson, Newfield, to Miss Richardson, daughter of Mr David Richardson.

The Rev. John Scott, minister of Greenock, to Miss Susanna Fisher, daughter of the late Alexander Fisher of Dychmount.

Henry Thornton, Esq; M. P. to Miss Sykes, daughter of James Sykes, Esq; Yorkshire.

8. At Glasgow, James Farie, younger of Farme, to Miss Scott, daughter of Mr A. Scott, merchant.

12. At Leith, Mr Ebenezer Anderson, merchant in Leith, to Miss Elizabeth Shortreed, daughter of the late Mr Robert Shortreed of Greenhead, merchant in Leith.

18. Cornet Robert Finnan, of the 28th dragoons, to Miss Jean Gordon, daughter of the late Mr Gordon of Knox.

21. At Musselburgh, Mr Burn, Baltic merchant, Fisher-row, to Miss Scott, daughter of the late Dr Scott.

23. At Glasgow, Mr James M'Nair, merchant, to Miss Christian Edington, eldest daughter of Thomas Edington, Esq; of Carnyle.

— At Bankhead, Fifeshire, Mr John Blair Miller, merchant in Dundee, to Miss Mary Arnot.

27. At Glasgow, his Excellency Robert Liston (Ambassador to the Sublime Porte) to Miss Henrietta Marchant, daughter of the deceased Nathaniel Marchant, Esq; of the island of Jamaica.

John Wadman, Esq; of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, to Miss Douglas, daughter of Francis Douglas, Esq; of the Royal Navy.

Lieut. Col. Barnett, of the Guards, to Miss King, daughter of Admiral King.

At Musselburgh, James Dalrymple, Esq; of North Berwick, to the Dowager Countess of Haddington.

At Speen, in Berkshire, the Earl of Guildford to Miss Coutts, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Coutts, Banker in the Strand.

BIRTHS.

At Limerick, the Lady of Major Buchanan, a daughter.

Mrs Scott, Lady of Lieut. Col. Scott, a son.

Feb. 5. Mrs Mackenzie of Mountgerald, a daughter.

7. Mrs Dalgliesh of Scotscraig, a daughter.

— Lady Doune, a son.

8. Mrs Cameron of Kinlochleven, a son.

17. At Carnousie, the Lady of Colonel Duff, a daughter

At London, Lady Margaret Cameron, a son.

At Hopetoun House, Lady Georgina Cochrane Johnston, a son.

Mrs Gibson of Clifton, a daughter.

DEATHS.

In the West Indies, on board the Iphigenia frigate, Mr Duncan M'Neil, son of the late Capt. Duncan M'Neil of Dunmore.

At Martinico, aged 19, Capt John Johnston, of the 70th regt. second son of Mr Johnston of Lathallan.

At Antigua, Charles Kerr, Esq; an eminent merchant in that island.

Lost with the Leda frigate, in the voyage to the West Indies, Lord Charles Stewart, youngest son of the Marquis of Bute, of which he was a Lieutenant.

At Kirbystephen, Westmoreland, Mrs Agnes Mason, aged 92 years, mother of the late Rt Rev. Dr George Mason, Bishop of Sodor and Man.

At Manchester, Mr J. Shaw, aged 80, master of a punch-house there, well known for the singular custom of company never staying in it after eight o'clock in the evening.

At Stromness, Mr John Sinclair, merchant.

At Stornoway, Mr Alexander Maciver, senior, merchant.

At Dantzick, Mrs Elliot, spouse of Mr Adam Elliot, merchant there.

At Bath, the Rt Rev. Dr Hotham, Bishop of Clogher.

In Orkney, the Rev. Mr Sand, minister of Hoy, aged 65.

3. At Bath, Charles Lockhart, Esq; of Mauravenside, Advocate, Collector of the Customs at Borrowstounness.

— At Edinburgh, Lieut. Benjamin Dodd, of the marines.

4. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Ellis, 2d daughter of the late Rev. George Ellis, minister of the gospel at Carriden.

— At Glasgow, Mrs Elizabeth Smellie, widow of Thomas Holkirk, Esq; of Dalbeth.

5. At Craigow, Mrs Beatrix Stedman, wife of Dr John Rutherford of Ballilisk.

6. At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Gibson, daughter of the late Thomas Gibson, Esq; Principal Clerk of Session.

7. Patrick Graeme, Esq; of Inchbrakie.

8. At London, Mrs Kerr, wife of Wm Kerr, Esq; Secretary to the General Post Office, Scotland.

— At Buncle Manse, Mrs C. M. Barker, spouse to the Rev. Mr Douglas, minister of Buncle.

10. At Finzean, Archibald Farquharson, Esq; of Finzean.

11. At Aberdour, the Rev. Robert Liston, minister of that parish.

— At

— At Coats, Alexander Aytone, Esq; of Kippo.

— At Aberdeen, Capt. George Symmers, late of the 25th regt. barrack-maſter of Aberdeen.

12. At Antigua ſtreet, near Edinburgh, Thomas Anderſon, Eſq; late of the iſland of Jamaica.

— At Forfar, Bailie Wm Gray, aged 85 years.

— At Bargenie, John Hamilton, Eſq; of Bargenie, Advocate.

14 At Dumfries, in the 81ſt year of his age, Mr George Gordon, late merchant in that city.

— At Dumfries, Mr James Milligan, merchant.

— At Laſſwade, Mrs Margaret Duncan, wife of Mr James Stewart, late apothecary in Edinburgh.

15. Mr Thomas John Stewart, ſurgeon in Kincardine O'Neil.

16. At Glaſgow, Miſs Chriſtian Houſton, daughter of the late Alexander Houſton, Eſq; of Jordanhill.

17. Mrs Harriet Reid, ſpouſe of the Rev. Wm Stomach, and daughter of the late Sir James Reid, Bart.

— At Balvaile, in Badenoch, James Macpherſon, Eſq; M. P. for Camelford; a gentleman well known in the literary world, as the tranſlator of the beautiful poems of Oſſian, and other works.

Lord Hervey, a Captain in the royal navy.

Sir Francis Geary, Admiral of the White.

Mrs Davidſon, Lady of John Davidſon, Eſq; W. S.

Robert Dick, Eſq; Advocate and Profeſſor of Civil Law in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

— William Bothelm, Eſq; of Barkwood, aged 71 years.

19. At Edinburgh, Miſs Roſs, daughter of the late James Roſs, Eſq; of Strantaer.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Eleonora Bruce, wife of Mr James Gray, writer in Edinburgh.

— At Ayr, Mrs Bowie, wife of William Bowie, Eſq; of that place, formerly hoſpital ſurgeon for the iſland of Antigua.

— At Borrowſtounneſs, Mr Robert Grinlay, ſhipmaſter.

21. At Glack, Mrs Margaret Mackenzie, wife of Roderick Mackenzie, Eſq; of Glack.

— At Edinburgh, Major Cornelius Grant, late in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

— At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Abernethie, merchant there.

At London, Mrs Stewart, wife of George Stewart, Eſq; of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland Place.

John Clarkſon, Eſq; of the Auditor's Office, in the Exciſe, London.

At London, the Rt Hon. Thomas Lord Viſcount Southwell, of the kingdom of Ireland.

At London, Dr Stewart, of Lower Groſvenor Street.

22. At Aberdeen, Alexander Robertſon, Eſq; late of the iſland of Grenada.

24. At Aberdeen, Miſs Abernethie of Mayen.

25. At Dumfries, Miſs Charlote Blackſtock, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Mr Charles Blackſtock, ſurgeon there.

— At Silver Mills, Mrs Margaret Gifford, relict of Mr Nicol Somerville, painter in Edinburgh.

27. At Glaſgow, James Denniſtoun, Eſq; of Colgrain.

PREFERMENTS.

Rt Hon. the Earl of Bute, the dignity of Viſcount, Earl, and Marquis of Great Britain, by the titles of Viſcount Mountjoy, Earl of Windſor, and Marquis of the county of Bute.

Rear-Admiral Chriſtian, to be a Knight of the Bath.

Dr Walter Farquhar, of London, to be a Baronet, after having the degree of M. D. conferred on him by the Univerſity of ~~Edinburgh~~ Aberdeen.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. James Muirhead, miniſter at Urr, by the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

Lord Methven, to be a Lord of Juſticiary.

Allan Macintoſhie, Eſq; Advocate, to be a Lord of Seſſion.

The Duke of Buccleugh to be Governor, and Gilbert Innes of Stow to be Deputy Governor, of the Royal Bank of Scotland, re-elected.

The Duke of Queenſbery has preſented the Rev. James Robertſon, miniſter of Kirkmichael, vacant by the death of Dr Burgeſs.

The Univerſity of Aberdeen have conferred the degree of D. D. on Mr James Fraſer, miniſter of Dunnoch, and Mr David Cruden, at Nigg.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Feb. 13. Adam Nixon, merchant in Longholm.

— John Gilbert, coachmaker in Aberdeen.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Feb. 26.

Wheat, 19s. Barley, 28s. 6d. Oats, 27s. Beans, 26s. Grey Peaſe, 28s.

Edinburgh, Feb. 27. Oat-meal, 1s. 6d. Boat-meal, 1s. 2¼d. Peaſe-meal, 1s.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Feb. 12.	Feb. 28.
Bank Stock 176½ 176	175¼
3 per cent. red. 69⅝ 68⅝ ⅞	68
3 per cent. conſ 69⅝ 68¾ ½	69½
4 per cent. conſ. 84⅞ ¼ ½	84½
India Stock ſhut 213¾	212½
India Bonds 6s. diſc.	5s. diſ.
Lottery Tickets 14l. 6s. 6d.	14l.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1796.

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And by the Principal Booksellers in Town and Country.

By ALLEN & WEST, No 16. Paternoster-row;

And MARTIN & BAIN, No 184. Fleet-street, London.

METHOD OF MAKING INDIAN PAPER.

THE practice is to build of brick, lined with plaſter, two vats rather larger than the intended ſurface of the paper; between theſe vats is erected a ſtove, with two inclining ſides, each ſide ſomething larger than the ſheet of paper; they are covered with a fine poliſhed ſtucco, and heated by a ſmall fire. The mould is ſuſpended by pulleys taſtned to the ceiling; and to the end of the cords is attached a counterpoſe, nearly equal to the weight of the mould. Two men lifting the mould out of the vat, turn it and apply it, together with the ſtuff for the ſheet, to the ſmooth ſurface of the ſtove, at the ſame time preſſing out a great part of the moiſture; the heat of the wall ſoon evaporates the reſt, and the operation is finiſhed; and as the ſtove is furniſhed with two poliſhed ſides, and there are two vats, the ſame operation is performed by two other men at the other vat, and one fire ſerves.

METHOD OF TAKING SPOTS OUT OF CLOATHS AND FURNITURE.

TO accompliſh this, nothing more is neceſſary but to expoſe the mark to be acted upon by diluted muriatic acid: (ſp. of ſalt of the ſhops) but as the acid is not always of the ſame ſtrength, no certain rule can be laid down with regard to its dilution. The beſt way of conducting the operation is, to mark a bit of cloth or of wood, according to the ſubject to be cleaned, with ruſt, or ink, according as the mark to be removed, is the one, or other, by letting a little ink dry upon it, or, if it be the former, a little ſolution of copperas may be dropped upon it, and ſuffered to dry, by which it will acquire the appearance and qualities of an iron mark: It may now be put into a diluted muriatic acid, and if the mark be removed, and the cloth or wood be not corroded, the acid is of a proper ſtrength, but if the mark be not removed, the acid is too weak, and muſt be made ſtronger; or if the cloth or wood be corroded, it is too ſtrong and more water muſt be added.

When we have a ſufficient quantity of acid of a proper ſtrength, if the ſubject to be cleaned be a garment, it may be dipped into it, without any fear of its being corroded, and let it remain until the mark diſappear which will be in a few minutes. If the ſubject be of wood, the acid may be poured upon it, and rubbed with the finger, with a bit of ſponge, or of rag, until the mark diſappear, which will be longer, or ſhorter, according to the length of time the mark has been there, and according to the nature of the wood it is upon.

In this manner the fineſt cloth; or piece of furniture, may be cleaned without deſtroying the ſubſtance of the one, or the fineſt poliſh of the other; if the proceſs be properly managed.

We muſt always be ſure, by previous trial, that the acid is of proper ſtrength; and, if it be neceſſary to add ſome more ſtrong acid during the cleanſing, it will be neceſſary to remove the ſubject, for fear of being corroded, by the ſtrong acid taking upon it undiluted.

Although marine acid is the beſt for this purpoſe, any of the other acids, even the nitrous, or vitriolic, may be uſed, if properly diluted.

The theory in both caſes is the ſame; when the ruſt is removed, being a calx of iron it is diſſolved, as in this ſtate it is eaſieſt acted upon by acids: when ink is removed, the ſame thing happens viz. the calx of iron, which is the colouring matter of ink, is diſſolved, the aſtringent matter remaining behind, being colourleſs, is not obſerved.

A CORRESPONDENT.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

For MARCH 1796.

THE LIFE OF BUCHANAN.

TWO centuries before the time of Dr Smollet, the vicinity of the Lomond Loch, was honoured by the birth of that diſtinguiſhed hiſtorian and poet George Buchanan.

This great man's life, which was extended to the age of ſeventy-ſix, ſeems much of it to have been ſpent in ſtruggles againſt poverty, or in eſcapes from perſecution; and at every interval betwixt them, and ſometimes actually beneath their preſſure, in uncommon exertions of genius and literary talents.

He was born at Killairn in Dumbartonſhire, February 1506, of a family rather ancient than opulent. His father died of the ſtone, in the flower of his age: his grandfather ſurvived a ſhort time; but his affairs ſuffered bankruptcy before his deceaſe. Buchanan's mother was left in circumſtances of extreme diſtreſs; a widow with eight children, five of whom were ſons. James Heriot, their natural uncle, encouraged by the fair promiſe of George's childhood at ſchool, ſent him to Paris to complete his education. The younger ſtudents in that univerſity being then chiefly exerciſed in poetical compoſition, Buchanan tells us, that he ſpent much of his time in writing verſes: partly from duty, and partly from the impulſe of nature. Compelled by the death of the uncle and his own want both of health and money, he returned home to his country in 1520, after a reſidence of about two years at Paris.

Almoſt a year now elapſed in uſing means to reſtore his health. As ſoon as he had recovered it, he made a campaign with the French auxiliaries in the rank of a common ſoldier, under the Duke of Albany, Viceroy of Scotland; his country being at that time engaged in a war with England. The hardſhips of a military life proving highly prejudicial to his health, he quitted it, and, according to Moreri, took the habit of St Francis; but this ſtep ſeems attributed to him without foundation; as neither Buchanan himſelf, nor any other of his biographers, mentions it. Reaſon, however, will appear, in the courſe of this account, for ſuppoſing him well acquainted, if no way particularly connected with that Order.

In the ſpring of 1524, he was ſent to the Univerſity of St Andrew's, to ſtudy logic under the celebrated John Major*, whom he repreſents as a ſophiſt. The next year, however, whether from intereſt or literary attachment, he followed his tutor to Paris, where he became partial to the doctrines of Luther. He now ſtruggled with his adverſe fortune for about the ſpace of two years; but was at length received into the college of St Barbe at Paris; where he preſided over the claſs of grammar till the year 1529.

We find him next under the protection of the Earl of Caſſillis. This nobleman, pleaſed with his converſation

* He had been ſeveral years lecturer in philoſophy and ſcholaſtic divinity at St Andrew's. Many of his ſcholars were much diſtinguiſhed among the literati of that age.

and admiring his talents, retained him five years, partly in France and partly in his native country. During this connection he tranſlated Linacer's Rudiments of Engliſh Grammar into Latin, and dedicated this performance to his patron.

After the death of the Earl of Caſſillis, Buchanan in 1534, whilſt meditating another journey into France in order to proſecute his ſtudies, was detained by James I. as preceptor to his natural ſon, who afterwards became Prior of St Andrew's, then Earl of Murray, and, on the dethronement of Mary, Queen of Scots, Regent of the kingdom. Buchanan's ſtrong and laſting partiality to this pupil explains, in a great meaſure, thoſe virulent and ungrateful invectives againſt the unfortunate Queen, which many writers of Scottiſh hiſtory have ſo loudly complained of.

Diſguſted at the irregularities of the Franciſcans, he had, in ſome moment of leiſure, probably about this time, compoſed his "Somnium," a little elegy, in which he repreſents St Francis as ſoliciting him to enter into the fraternity. The poet rejects the propoſal with a ſarcaſtic diſdain, which greatly irritated the Order againſt him, and they are ſaid to have accuſed him of atheiſm.

At the inſtigation of the King, who ſuſpected the Franciſcans of a conſpiracy againſt his life, Buchanan was unwillingly induced to attack them with his pen once more; he did it, however, with an ambiguity which took off much of the ſatiric edge of his poem. But the King was not ſatisfied till Buchanan had lolled them without mercy in his prolix, but animated ſatire, entitled "Franciſcani;" which, the more completely to gratify his Royal Maſter's revenge, he was ſome time after obliged to publiſh. Buchanan learning at Court that the Friars meditated ſchemes againſt his perſonal ſafety, and Cardinal Beaton was making a pecuniary bargain for his life with the King, eſcaped from his bed-chamber window, and, thus managing to elude his guard, took refuge in England*. This happened in 1539. But his ſtay there was of very ſhort continuance. Diſcouraged by the ſtate of public affairs in England, and finding, from Henry the Eighth's inconſiſtency of character and conduct, that Papiſts and Lutherans were ſometimes dragged together to the ſame ſtake, he fled, in the courſe of that year, to Paris. Unfortunately for our poet, Cardinal Beaton, in the mean time, was engaged on an embaſſy from Scotland to the Court of France. Buchanan, therefore, haſtened from the capital as privately as he could to the city of Bourdeaux, where he had been before invited by Andreas Govea, a learned Portugueſe, and with whom he was immediately choſen to partake the province of claſſical inſtruction in the public ſchools. Here he taught for three years.

It was during this period, partly in compliance with a cuſtom of the inſtitution, which required annually from the Maſters, certain Latin compoſitions, that he wrote his four tragedies, "The Baptiſta," "Medea," "Jephthe," and "Alceſtis," publiſhed at different times, ſome years afterwards. His principal object in theſe dramas, the firſt and third of which are originally written by himſelf on the Grecian model, and the other two tranſlated from Euripides, was to diſcountenance an inordinate paſſion, then perhaps prevalent, for allegories, and to introduce a better taſte. The chaſte compoſition, elegance†, and general purity of ſtyle, diſplayed in theſe pieces, gained him much reputation as

* He ſays in his own Life, "Betonium a Rege pecunia vitam ejus mercari." This, if the King conſented, was ingratitude of the deepeſt dye, and ſurely of no royal ſort.

† To ſay, with ſome of his panegyriſts, that his Latin was, without exception, pure, would certainly be going too far; though it may well be queſtioned, whether any of his numerous learned contemporaries, who, like himſelf, wrote almoſt wholly in Latin, have ſurpaſſed him in the article of purity.

a poet, which his Odes, his tranſlation of the Pſalms, his Satires, Elegies, Silvæ, Hendecaſyllables, Iambics, his three books of Epigrams, one of Miſcellanies, and five on the Sphere, contributed ſtill to augment. Indeed, the ſublime tone and genuine language of lyric poetry, the tenderneſs and pathos, of the elegiac ſong, the praiſe of the Deity, the beſt ſubjects of either, a beautiful variety and appropriate choice of numbers, all ſucceſsfully united in his Paraphraſe of the Pſalms, to give to theſe charming pieces the air and value of originals; and this work alone had been ſufficient to procure him immortality of fame among the bards of any age. In the other ſpecies of poetry above-mentioned, in which he has left behind him ſuch ample ſpecimens, let it ſuffice to ſay, that he has happily adopted the manner of the ancients, and that their ſpirit characteriſtically animates them.

It happened at our Poet's firſt eſtabliſhment at Bourdeaux, that Charles the Fifth paſſed through that city. Buchanan, as one of the rectors of the ſchool, was appointed to addreſs the Emperor in a Latin poem, in which the greatneſs and fame of this Prince were ſo handſomely celebrated, that he not only rewarded the poet, but appeared upon his account, to expreſs a more partial regard for the inhabitants, to whom he promiſed his favour and protection.

But all his genius, learning, and merit were inſufficient to avert, or to alley the reſentment of offended power. Cardinal Beaton had been exerting his influence with the Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux to have him apprehended. This revenge, however, was ſeaſonably fruſtrated by Buchanan's friends, into whoſe hands Beaton's letters to the Archbiſhop had fallen. The death of the King of Scotland, moreover, in 1542, and circumſtances in conſequence of it, contributed to divert the Cardinal's attention.

During the next four years, Buchanan gives no account of his own life, and thoſe memoirs which have been offered by different authors to ſupply the chaſm, are found, upon compariſon with each other, either inconſiſtent or improbable. The learned editor of his works at Edinburgh, in 1715, in his notes on the Life written by Buchanan himſelf, after having examined the various accounts, is able to conclude nothing from them, but that our illuſtrious author ſpent the four years in queſtion, in different parts of France, ſometimes in the capital, and ſometimes in the provinces, cultivating acquaintance with the moſt learned men of that country, and aſſiſting them occaſionally in their lectures, and other literary engagements. About the year 1544, he is ſuppoſed, with conſiderable probability, to have been connected with the famous Adrian Turnebus † and Muretus ‡, in the College of Cardinal Le Moine, at Paris.

In the year 1546, his old friend Govea was commiſſioned by the King of Portugal, to invite able teachers of philoſophy and claſſical literature, to eſtabliſh themſelves in the Univerſity of Coimbra. Among others, he made the

* "In hoc argumento facilè omnibus palmam præripuit Buchananus." Duport, Præf. ad Græc. Pſalmorum Metaphraſin.

Buchananus unus eſt in totâ Europâ, omnes poſt ſe relinquens in Latina poeſi. Scaligeriana, p. 75. Edit. Colon. 1695.

† Turnbull. He was deſcended from an ancient family in Scotland, which was called by this name from one of his anceſtors, having probably ſaved the life of King Robert Bruce, by turning aſide a wild bull running furiouſly to attack him. His father was a Scottiſh gentleman in the French Guards. Scaliger ſays of Adrian Turnbull, that he was the greateſt and moſt learned man of his time. He died in 1565, in the 53d year of his age, ſo much regretted in the Republic of Letters, that not leſs than five hundred epitaphs and elegies were publiſhed in his honour, ſhortly after his death, by his learned contemporaries. Some Author, I think, has ſaid of him, that a man equally profound in literature, does not ariſe once in a thouſand years.

‡ Muretus was among the moſt eminent as a critic and philologer; ſo that the triumvirate muſt have formed one of the brighteſt conſtellations in our literary hemiſphere.

King's propoſal to Buchanan, who very willingly cloſed with it, as offering him a quiet retreat, and that in a ſociety of ſeveral of his friends, for the cultivation of letters, in almoſt the only corner of Europe at that time free from foreign or domeſtic wars.

In 1547, this learned coterie embarked for Portugal; and here our author's affairs proſpered, till the death of Govea, who lived only about a year after they had quitted France.

How prematurely are our beſt purpoſes of happineſs often thwarted! Buchanan had now, bereft of his friend and protector, to combat the tyranny and ſuperſtition of Monks. A monſter that ate fleſh in Lent, and dared to imagine that St Auſtin's opinions favoured the common ſenſe of the Proteſtants, more than certain extravagant doctrines of the Catholics; an impious wretch who could diſcover no metamorphoſis in the elements of the Euchariſt; and one, above all, from whoſe eye the hypocriſy of Franciſcans could neither veil their ignorance nor their vices, was ſure not to want enemies at that time in Portugal. Through the influence of the Monks, Buchanan was impriſoned a year and a half in the Inquiſition. Delivered from thence, he was ſent to a monaſtery, to be better inſtructed in the principles of the Catholic faith. But arriving at no conviction in its favour, and vainly endeavouring, in his turn, to enlighten thoſe whom he found to comprehend nothing of the genuine ſpirit of Chriſt's religion, he grew weary of his ſituation; although he acknowledges, the particular friars of that convent to have been neither bad men, nor to have wanted kindneſs towards him. To amuſe the *ennui* of his confinement, he here wrote a conſiderable part of his inimitable verſion of the pſalms. Some have aſſerted, that this taſk was enjoined him as a penance for his heterodoxy, and that, faſcinated by the divine muſic of his lyre, the Monks of the cloyſter rewarded him with his liberty. Be the cauſe what it might, he at length obtained it.

He now greatly deſired to return to France, and earneſtly ſolicited a paſſport and neceſſaries for his journey. The King, perſuaded of his uncommon merit, endeavoured to detain him in Portugal, and, to tempt his ſtay, held out to him proſpects of honourable advancement; allowing him, however, in the mean time, but a ſlender proviſion for his daily ſuſtenance. After having been for ſeveral months encouraged by falſe hopes of a certain and permanent ſituation, chagrined and tired out by delay, he was determined to yield no longer to obſtacles thrown in the way of his departure, and ſeizing the opportunity of a Cretan veſſel ready to ſail for England, in 1552, he embarked without permiſſion, and landed in this country.

He did not liſten to any propoſals made for his continuance in England, amidſt the confuſions which prevailed during the minority of Edward VI. but after a very ſhort ſtay here, he fulfilled his original deſign of going to France, and remained two years at Paris. During this viſit, he publiſhed his Alceſtis, and wrote his "Fratres Fraterrimi," in one book, conſiſting of Epigrams, and ſmaller poems, in various metres, meant chiefly to ſatirize lazy Monks, ſuperſtitious Prieſts, and even Popes themſelves. Among theſe we find his "Somnium," ſpoken of above, and which ſeems to have been the primary cauſe of half the vexations and unpleaſant occurrences of his life.

Charles de Coſſi, Mareſchal de Briſſac, conceiving very highly of his talents, from his tragedy of Jephthe, publiſhed at Paris about a year after his Alceſtis, induced him, in 1555, to undertake the education of his ſon, Timoleon de Coſſi, and for that purpoſe, to accompany him into Piedmont. According to Brantôme, Buchanan ſucceeded not ill in this taſk; for we are informed by that author, that he rendered his pupil ſufficiently learned to qualify him properly for military life, in which his father was chiefly ambitious of advancing him to honour. Our preceptor,